THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 52—No. 1. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday [illegible] 5, 1870. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion; and for each subsequent insertion 25 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—Mrs. M. A. Bidder has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also, the most elegant Trimmings to be secured in Paris. Laces, Ribbons, Velvets, Bridal Veils, Flowers, Plumes, Willow, and Tarnished Paper Patterns, Dress and Cloak making. Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Wood's celebrated system for cutting ladies dresses, corsets, &c. N. W. corner of 11th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. [sept26,6m.

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.—The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, September 14, 1869. Every department will be furnished with experienced and competent Teachers. Miss MARY A. BURNS, who takes the place of Miss Dever, graduated in Pittsburgh High School while the subscriber was its Principal and her scholarship and experience as a teacher in this Seminary.

Those who desire to see our Catalogue, will receive it on or address the Principal.

D. R. A. M'LEAN.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE, Opens its Fifteenth Annual Session on the 15th of September, under the superintendence of the Principal, REV. R. T. TAYLOR, A. M. Special attention will be paid to the preparation of teachers for the Common Schools. Vocal and instrumental, by a competent teacher, at moderate rates. Lads prepared for college, or given a Business education. Languages, ancient and modern, by highly educated gentlemen, as well as Painting, Drawing and Wax-work. Send for a Catalogue to

REV. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

BRECHBUHLER FACTORY.—Joseph Riehler, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., No. 124 Wood street, Pittsburgh. All orders promptly filled, and work Warranted. Factory corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets. [jan6,69-1y.

J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of the old Foundery again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and others who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

THE SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned have adopted the method of introducing the public to their new Mills, formerly owned by the Messrs. Barnhisel, in Mercer county, Pa. They have refitted them and are now prepared to deal kinds of grinding to the satisfaction of their patrons. Their brands of flour will compare favorably with any in the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere. SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO.

NOTICE.—New Bakery, at Wilson's old stand, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. Joseph M. Lee takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he has established in business at the above stand, and we will be glad to meet and accommodate them. Fresh bread, cakes, crackers, buns, &c. &c. Confectioneries of all kinds. No. 1 Flour, made from Fall Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or retail. jan. 6, 1869.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots and Shoes (Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call.

DEN. K. PARSONS, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of lands. Office opposite Professor Taylor's in Beaver. [apr21-ly.

C. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in Mc Kinley's building, east of Public Square. may 26'69.

W. A. ROSE, M. D. tenders his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and surrounding country. Office in S. Emmon's drug store, on Water street, Rochester, Lawrence county, Pa. Consultation hours between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Drugs furnished and prescriptions carefully filled. Above Drug Store.

Blanks of nearly all the different kinds for sale at the Argus office.

J. S. CAMERON, Attorney at Law in Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. sept9 869.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Murray, of Bridgewater, has an "office-right" to use the genuine GOODYEAR HARD RUBBER; consequently he does not use the Dry Rubber, or soap stone, as taken for teeth.

Gold and Silver Fillings put in of the best material and all work warranted.

Beaver, Jan. 6, 1869.

Blank Constable's Sales for sale at the Argus office.

P. JRUNEY, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 24 Fifth street, Beaver, Pa., (in room adjoining A. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chains of the latest patterns manufactured. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call.

Blank Mortgages for sale at the Argus office.

PITOS, M'CREERY, Banker, corner of Fourth street and Diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money loaned on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on time deposits. We will give to receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF THE U. S. Also Merchants' and Shippers' and Artizans' Co., of Pittsburgh. Office below the Court House.

HENRY BEERS, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Leather and Findings. Boots and Shoes made to order. A neat assortment on hand at reasonable rates. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Mr. Boatright's), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

CYRUS B. BURNS, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and contracts written and acknowledgments taken. Having been duly commissioned Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leet's brick row, Dimond, Rochester. apr2'69.

Blank Subpœnas for sale at the Argus office.

ALEXANDER & MASON,

C. M. ALEXANDER, } (J. M. MASON,
late Col. 96 O. V. I. } Attorney at
and ex-Post Solicitors } Law
Master of Washington } of
City, D. C. }

American and European Patents,
And Counselors at Patent Law.

Having had many years experience as solicitors of Patents, and been actually connected with the Patent Office, I am enabled to give prompt and careful attention to all business entrusted to my care, and unconditional success in any case unless a patent is allowed.

Send for Circular of Terms, Instructions and References. [aug 6 '69.

Blank Notes for sale at the Argus office.

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very low rates.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Calling made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful for the public for past favors, I hope by attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, JR.
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers his farm, situated in North Sewickley township, Beaver county, for sale. The farm contains about 120 of which are cleared and under fence, the balance is well timbered. About 100 acres of the cleared land is first and second bottom. A large portion of the whole tract is underlaid with coal. The farm is well watered. On the farm are two comfortable dwelling houses, a stone spring-house, and a frame barn, sixty by sixty feet, and a log barn thirty by forty, together with all necessary out buildings. Also, on the farm a young fruit trees on the land; also, grape vines set out last fall, and 1000 cherry plants at same time. Payments easy. Apply on or address,

HUGH MARSHALL,
North Sewickley P. O., Beaver county Pa.

N. B. The above farm is known as the "Dr. Cunningham farm." [apr28m*

Seasonable Goods For Farmers.

Prindle's Agricultural Steamer and Cooker, Burrell, Star and Virginia Corn Shellers, Sinclair, Telegraph, Mummas, Eureka, Climax, Gaige copper strip, Shade, Cutmann's and Self Sharpening Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutters, Hay Presses, Grain Threshers, Powers, &c., &c. Send for price list.

W. W. KNOX,
137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Beware of imitations of the Sinclair or Baltimore Cutters. Be sure you see the name, R. Sinclair & Co., cast in the machine. [dec1-3m.

HENRY LAPP,
Dealer in all kinds of

FURNITURE,
Brighton street above the Plow Factory,
Rochester, Pa.

The largest stock in Beaver county constantly on hand, and selling at the very lowest prices. [aug18-6m

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES COALE,
HAS OPENED A STORE IN
NEW BRIGHTON,
To WHOLESALE and RETAIL
WHITE LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
GLASS, PUTTY,
BRUSHES, NAILS,
Mixed Paints.
Colors, in Oil and Dry,
Carbon Oil,
Boiled Oil,
Neat's Foot Oil,
Lard Oil,
Spirits Turpentine,
Coach Body Varnish.
COPAL VARNISH,
FURNITURE VARNISH,
DAMAR VARNISH,
SHELLAC AND
BLACK VARNISH.
COALE'S PATENT JAPAN
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
Picture Frames, (to order,)
LOOKING GLASSES,
LOOKING GLASS PLATES,
FRENCH AND PLATE
WINDOW GLASS.
FRENCH ZINC,
ENGLISH AND
GERMAN GLUE.
SAND PAPER, &C.

Histerms are CASH on delivery of Goods.

jan1,'69.

Extraordinary
GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION
IN BEAVER,
could not be more astonishing than the fact that
SIMON SNITGER & CO.,
keep the best, largest and freshest stock of
GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c.,
in Beaver county.

And although it takes gas to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their goods go. To all, we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best
TEAS,
COFFEE, SUGARS, PURE SPICES
Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,
also the best brands of
Tobacco and Cigars
to be found in the place
We make a specialty of
FLOUR & FEED,
buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.
WE DEFY COMPETITION.
Don't mistake the place. We are still at the old stand, west end of 3d St., Beaver, Pa. Come and see us. Yours,
T. S. MORGAN.
SUCCESSOR TO
SHALLENBERGER BROS.
DEALER IN
Fine Family Groceries.
Queensware, Hardware,
NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME,
Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.
Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.
aug1968.

WALL PAPER
&
WINDOW SHADES
In great variety, also
SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS SLATES,

The largest and cheapest assortment of ALBUMS to be found in either city, at
F. E. WELL & CO'S.,
NO. 106 FEDERAL STREET.
ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.
sept15-1y.

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER
The largest and cheapest stock of Wall Paper in Beaver County.
BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.
A large assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Religious Books, constantly on hand at Publishers' Prices.
Gift Books Suitable for the Holidays,
ON HAND.
STATIONERY, STATIONERY, STATIONERY,
An extensive variety of Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink and Ink Stands, &c., &c.
We are the exclusive Agent for the celebrated
Foley's Gold Pen,
for this County; those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.
We are the Agent for this County for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as we can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwaters School Government for sale at Publishers' prices.
We have constantly on hand Floor Oil Cloth in large variety.
WINDOW SHADES,
WINDOW OIL CLOTH,
RUSTIC & PAPER SHADES.
ALSO
on hand Toys and Variety Goods suitable for the Holidays.
J. F. PRICE,
Dec21 Broadway, New Brighton.

Miscellaneous.

Blank Deeds for sale at the Argus office.

A MARANATHA Lodge No. 294, I. O. G. T. meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, in Hochester, in Coffin's Hall. [feb10:tf

SPRING STOCK.
CARPETS
Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.
M'CALLUM BROTH'S.
51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Have on hand
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.
From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.
WINDOW SHADES,
Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c.
Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.
M'CALLUM BROS.
mar24-1y.

Blank warrants for sale at the Argus office.

This is no Patent Medicine Humbug, gotten up to dupe the credulous, nor is it represented as being "composed of rare and precious substances brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the Great Desert of Sahara on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic Ocean on two ships." It is a simple, mild, soothing Remedy, a perfect Specific for Catarrh and Cold in the Head, also for offensive Breath, Loss or Impairment of the sense of Smell, Taste or Hearing, Watering or Weak Eyes, Pain or Pressure in the head, when caused, as they all not unfrequently are, by the violence of Catarrh.

We offer in good faith a standing Reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.

Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.
PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

Sent by mail post paid on receipt of 60 cents. Four packages for two dollars or one dozen for five dollars.

Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

mar3-3m;je3-m;sep3m,dec3m.;

HARDWARE,
Glass, Nails & Paints,
S. J. Cross & Co.,
ROCHESTER, Pa.
Are in large quantities of manufactures all kinds of
Building Hardware,
Such as Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, Strap Hinges, Bolts, Sash Locks and Pullevs, Shutter Hinges and Fastenings, &c., &c.,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS
Saws, Augers, Planes, Plane Bitts, Steel and Iron Squares, Try Squares, Bevel Squares, Braces, Brace Bits, Drawing Knives, Hammers, Hatchets, Adzes, Axes, &c., &c.
Plasterers' and Mason's Trowels.
FARMER'S TOOLS.
Shovels, Spades, Picks, Mattocks, Forks, Hoes, Breast, Trace, Draw, Halter, Dog & Cow Chains.
Also a full line of
Housekeepers Goods,
such as table and pocket Cutlery, Spoons, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Apple pearers, Sad Irons, &c., &c.
NAILS OF ALL SIZES,
Comprising Fence and Finishing, in any quantity, and as low as can be bought in the city.
GLASS,
A large supply constantly on hand of all sizes, and single and double strength, at manufacturers prices,
PAINTS.
WHITE LEAD, RED LED,
and every Color, dry and in oil.
MINERAL PAINT
WHITING, PUTTY.
Linseed Oil,
TURPENTINE, DRYER, ALCOHOL, GUM SHELLAC, VARNISHES,
PAINT BRUSHES, GLAZIER'S TACKS, &C.
We buy our White Lead by the ton of manufacturers, and can sell on as good terms as any house in or out of the city.
These goods are our
SPECIALTIES,
and we know we can make it the interest of consumers to buy from us
All goods delivered in the vicinity and to railroad and river free of charge. Orders carefully filled.
S. J. CROSS & CO.
oct6,1y.

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
On and after Nov. 15th, 1869, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—[Train leaving Chicago at 8.30, P. M., leaves 6at, P.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 8.10 P. M., leaves 9 daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACC'N.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	1.35AM	6.45AM	9.45AM	2.15PM
Rochester	3.10	8.20	10.55	3.37
Salem	3.56	9.05	11.35PM	4.20
Alliance	5.15	11.15	2.30	5.00
Canton	6.00	12.15PM	3.25	5.46
Massillon	6.17	12.40	3.43	6.08
Orrville	6.30	1.25	4.10	6.35
Wooster	6.55	2.01	4.50	7.05
Mansfield	7.25	2.51	5.37	7.40
Crestline { A	8.00	3.25	6.05	8.10
Crestline { D	11.15	6.50AM	9.20	11.30
Dunkirk	11.46	7.18	9.53	12.05
Upper Sandusky	12.51PM	7.53	10.31	12.45
Forest	1.44	8.43	11.01	1.45
Lima	3.50	9.55	12.15	3.55AM
Van Wert	5.56	11.01	1.20	5.50
Fort Wayne	8.30	1.55PM	3.50AM	8.30
Columbia	8.11	2.33PM	4.26	9.09
Warsaw	9.39	4.04	5.46	10.40
Valparaiso	10.33	5.00	6.35	11.30
Chicago	12.30	6.35	8.00	1.30

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACC'N.	EXP'S
Chicago	4.50AM	9.30AM	5.05PM	3.30PM
Valparaiso	7.30	1.00	8.55	6.15
Plymouth	8.31	1.75	9.50	7.20AM
Warsaw	10.05	2.15PM	11.23	8.57
Columbia	11.30	3.52	12.57	10.36
Fort Wayne	1.15	5.55	2.40	12.15PM
Van Wert	3.30	8.20	4.55	2.45
Lima	5.35	10.25	6.55	4.45
Forest	6.46	11.35	8.05	5.55
Upper Sandusky	7.38	12.30	8.55	6.48
Dunkirk	8.45	1.46	10.01	7.55
Crestline { A	9.00	2.00	10.20	8.10
Crestline { D	9.30AM	2.30PM	10.50	8.40PM
Mansfield	10.55	3.55	12.15PM	10.05
Wooster	11.30	4.30	1.00	10.40
Orrville	12.05	5.05	1.35	11.15
Massillon	12.45	5.45	2.15	11.55
Canton	1.00	6.00	2.30	12.10
Alliance	1.15	6.15	2.45	12.25
Salem	1.55	6.55	3.25	1.05
Rochester	2.50AM	1.50PM	4.20	2.00
Pittsburgh	4.30	3.30	6.00	3.30

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM.	ACCOM
Wellsville	8.55AM	3.35PM		
Bayard	9.25	5.10		
Alliance	11.30	7.35	7.35AM	
Ravenna	12.30PM	8.11	8.15	
Hudson	1.34	8.58	8.55	
Hudson Street	1.48	9.19	9.56	
Cleveland	2.00	7.30	10.10	

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	9.25AM	4.30PM
Bridgeport	5.55	9.35	4.40
Steubenville	7.00	10.55	6.00
Wellsville	8.15	12.25PM	4.55
Smith's Ferry	8.40	1.40	5.16
Beaver			
Rochester	9.25	2.20	6.00
Pittsburgh	10.55	3.55	6.30

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	6.25AM	1.55PM	3.30PM	6.30PM
Rochester	7.35	3.55	5.00	7.40
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry	8.17	4.33	5.48	8.21
Wellsville	8.50	4.15	6.20	
Steubenville	9.31	5.01		10.5AM
Bridgeport	10.50	6.20		11.5
Bellair	10.10	6.40		8.30

This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

STEUBENVILLE BRANCH.

Leaves Steubenville at 7.30 a. m.; arrives at Bayard, 11.30 a. m. Returning, leaves Bayard at 12.30 p. m.; arrives at Steubenville at 4.30 p. m.

F. E. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Dry Goods.

CASH BUYERS
AT
WHOLESALE
WILL FIND A VERY LARGE AND
ATTRACTIVE STOCK
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY - GOODS,
At Very
LOW PRICES,
Either by the yard, piece or package
A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.
178 Federal Street, Allegheny
jun2-1y.

ORIGINAL PO[illegible]

THE CLOSING H[illegible]

The following lines came to us [illegible] years. They should have appeared [illegible] of the old year:

Father, Time,
Has slowly carried away [illegible]
To muster in with the numberless [illegible]
Far down, the dusty, [illegible]
'Tis almost gone, soon [illegible]
And with [illegible]
[illegible] last.

One after another we see [illegible]
away;
Departed with [illegible]
As silently, as swiftly as the [illegible]
Or the steady gales, ripping [illegible]
They come to us like the first [illegible]
Linger awhile, depart and no [illegible]

What scenes! what events! the [illegible]
That is a wondering world [illegible]
What joys! what sorrows! [illegible]
Twin sisters—but on this [illegible]
What untold riches, [illegible]
Have been covered deep [illegible]
Its tree parting, with [illegible]
Of reading eternities in [illegible]
Will those long, long years [illegible]
So like [illegible]
Will life [illegible]

What the succeeding year has [illegible]
Stand we [illegible]
Wondering [illegible]
Unknowing as the unskilful [illegible]
Unheeded as the wind that [illegible]
Or, shall we have plucked [illegible]
O'er the darkness into that [illegible]
Like? 'Tis all a prospect—'tis all a [illegible]
That for a moment shines then [illegible]
Oh, human nature! What [illegible]
present!

The gay, the sorrowful, the [illegible]
All, with the parting year, [illegible]
With mighty tread, a vast [illegible]
So, while on earth each simple [illegible]
Let us remember this One [illegible]
And worship Him—ether as [illegible]
A deathless, stainless life—[illegible]
Then, cycles upon cycles may [illegible]
It matters not, we then shall [illegible]

SALEM.

For the Select Argus.

STANZAS.

In the bright days of Spring, we [illegible]
sunshine,
In the warm days of Summer, [illegible]
Then let us remember, 'tis [illegible]
To think that Winter for [illegible]

How joyous we should feel as [illegible]
tery sky,
Rolls up in masses great, gray [illegible]
And scatters countless downy [illegible]
To gently descend to the earth [illegible]

Those queer-shaped flakes, as [illegible]
fall, face,
How we watch, with pleasure, their [illegible]
As they hurry to spread a bright [illegible]
To hide from the stars old earth's [illegible]

The streams have ceased their [illegible]
And now closely entwined in [illegible]
Their waters that murmured so [illegible]
Have ceased to our listening [illegible]

Upon their frozen bosoms how [illegible]
And call varied pleasures from [illegible]
Or, [illegible]
As with a bird whirr, through [illegible]

And when the sun in his [illegible]
Has gone, and left us to the [illegible]
And the round moon has [illegible]
mound,
And stars, twinkling, lend their [illegible]
Then, well wrapped in Winter's [illegible]
We rally forth, new pleasures [illegible]
Be it in crowded city, [illegible]
Where the heart contented [illegible]

We may stand, o'erlook [illegible]
Lost in admiration [illegible]
And doing so, "would [illegible]
of time."
Joy with contentment, can only [illegible]

SALEM.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

A LOVER'S QUARREL.

PART I.

"And I say it isn't——"

"Fanny!"—a gasp—as after the word, as if the speaker tried to get rid of a lump in his throat—"you're playing the fool; you've no more notion how I love you than you have of the distance you're standing above the sea. I tell you, I'd rather see you lying down there, washed up by the tide, than know that you want to go back again to the beech of your own will, and be looked at by that lath-and-plaster fellow of a captain."

And yet, while the fierce words pass the young fisherman's lips, he takes a firm grasp of his companion's arm, lest some sudden movement should draw her nearer the giddy edge.

The sun had begun to set when those two, John Fry and Fanny Heywood, began to quarrel; and now he has just sunk in the purple bed of clouds risen up from the sea to receive him. There had been a scene of magnificent and fast changing color: crimson, purple and gold—now by turns, now all at once—have held their places on the tender ground of crysolite green, fast fading into grey; though its final hue lingers among the rock pools below the cliffs, mingled with rosy gleams that reflect themselves from scattered cloud lines. The ragged perpendicular cliff rises some four hundred feet above the level of the sea, and about a third way down its steep side runs the path or ledge on which the lovers stand. They care nothing for the sunset or the exquisite scene below them. On the right the tiny village nestling in the gorge of high hills—on one side wooded to the base, on the other a precipice of rock rich in brown and purple shadows—every here and there in its depths revealing a glimpse of the white foaming river, that comes struggling and tumbling over huge gray stones to the sea; while further still on the right stretches a range of lofty cliffs, the hues of which mock the power of words to render, as successful as they elude the painter's resources to depict—crimson, purple, violet of richest tones everywhere relieved by tufts of bright golden blossoms and the fresh green of ladyfern that fringes the jagged edges.

John and Fanny have disputed before this evening, but only for a few sentences; and then a kiss from him or a tear in her sweet eyes has bro't the matter to a stand still. But this quarrel wears a more serious aspect. John looks absolutely threatening. He is a strong, well-built young fellow, with a true south of England face—a face that is saturated with sunshine, that puts one in mind, all at once, of ripe August cornfields; and, taken in conjunction with his rich curly hair and beard, of October nuts and squirrels. But the deep black eyes that match so well with this golden brown have none of their usual expression; they are full of angry gleams, and through his parted lips you can see his teeth set hard.

Fanny looks up and meets this stern repelling glance; meets it, too—as you may tell by the quiver of her rosy mouth—just when a loving name or a caress might have prevailed over the perverse spirit that was rising.

It was a puzzle that she had been able (living so near the sea) to keep her skin so white and delicate looking. Her hair, pearly, matches her lover's, but her eyes are not so deep in color; there is a tinge of blue hazel in here, that shines out, with almost a golden glitter as John takes hold of her arm. She thinks he intends to make her prisoner.

"Let me go, will you? I'm not your wife yet, John; and I don't know that I ever will be."

He draws his hand away.

"Come, come, Fanny; you're talking nonsense now. I was a minute mistaken. Why should you and I quarrel about a thing that can't happen if you'll only let yourself be led?"

John Fry came back yesterday from Bideford; he has an uncle there, a fisherman, who has offered him a half share of his boat and his business for a moderate compensation.

"John!—John Fry, I say? Hollo?—where are you?"

A coast guard, in blue flannel and a shiny hat comes running along the rocky ledge, as easily as if it were six feet wide.

He steps short when he sees John, sets his legs wide apart, and both hands go down into the bottoms of his pockets.

"Well, Davie?

"Look alive!" says Davie, with a red face, and jerking his thumb over his shoulder. "Over wanted below at the Bideford boats off the rocks, and there is one awanting you."

"Wanting of me?"

John pulls off his wide wake, doubles it up, and then flattens it out with his strong brown hand; finally, this proceeding having failed to solve his perplexity, moves on to where Davie's thumb is pointing.

"There'll be a bit of a gale to-night afore the boat reaches Mine head," says Davie; and then he stands still and lights his pipe, while John Fry hurries down to the beach.

Unless he had scrambled down the face of the crag—a bold feat for even so fearless a climber—he must follow the path Fanny had taken, but he is not thinking about Fanny as he hurries along. His uncle at Bideford was an old man; he had already had one seizure, and this might be another. John had few friends or relations, but those he had he loved with the intensity of a deep, strong nature, and his heart was full of anxious fear for his uncle; he had left him so well and hearty, and so full of warm sympathy with his nephew's happiness.

So that when John, in his headlong race, comes suddenly upon the group—or rather the pair, for Mr. Russel had moved off to a direct distance—the young fisherman is so bewildered, that for an instant he stands in silent wonder.

For an instant only. It is quite dark in the narrow lane between those high fern crowned hedges. Before one can note the changes that have come into the two faces, so near to each other—for Captain Standish's whiskers touch Fanny's cheek as he whispers John's hand is on the captain's shoulder, and the captain stumbles backwards into the hedge.

"Keep your distance, will you?" John says, fiercely; "that young woman is not free to listen to your foolery!"

He has grasped Fanny's arm while he speaks, and now he hurries her along with him back by the way he came.

Vehement action has calmed down the tempest of his anger. As he strides along, he is forcing himself to decide what he shall say to Fanny.

He has a dim remembrance of the point where he left Davie, and he stops short of that. The light has faded so completely that he can only just see Fanny's face plainly.

She is very white, and trembling.—She remembers what John said just now about murder, and as self is usually paramount in her thoughts, her terror is that he means to fling her over on to the sharp-pointed rocks below—terror so great, so paralyzing that she cannot even shriek for help. Her voice would be powerless against the screaming, wailing sea-gulls, and the roar of the waves as the wind lashed them into foaming heights.

But John has no mind to hurt her. Spite of all, he loves her still, but he has learned at last to put trust in his own misgivings, instead of Fanny Heywood.

"Fanny," he says, in a choked voice, "I brought you here to tell you what must be said between us two."

He stops and tries to clear his voice but it remains hoarse in spite of him. Fanny takes a little comfort and looks up, but his stern, set face brings back all her fear; she clasps her hands over her eyes, and cries out with fear.

The strong, awful calm that had come to John after his first outburst, gives way at the cry, and his anger breaks through like a ground swell, betokening how deep it lies hidden away.

"Be quiet!" he says, savagely, and then the sharp pain at his heart nerves him, as pain will nerve to self-mastery.

"Fanny, when I first asked you if you could love me well enough to be my wife I thought of you as a man thinks of a true woman. I thought I wasn't worthy of your love, even though I gave you my heart and soul in exchange. I gave 'em you, Fanny; you have been first and foremost in every thought I've had since then. I'm not making a merit of so doing—I don't know as I can take them back. God knows how I love you still, but I'll not take a wife who's not content with the love I've got to give her, who'll not keep herself for me alone. I'll not put myself in the danger of marrying where I can't trust."

She had kept her eyes hidden, and he had not seen the shame and the sorrow that had filled them, but his last words had stung her into sudden fire.

"Nobody asks you to," (her voice has the taunting ring in it he is least able to bear). "I'm not likely to ask any man to marry me, Mr. Fry,—least of all, one whom I've made a great mistake in having any thing to do with. I always felt I'd thrown myself away, and now I'm sure of it. I'm fit for something better than a fisherman's wife, I can tell you—a rough brute that has no manners for his betters. Let me go."

She pushes him, and at the same moment Davie lounges up.

"Did you hear a signal?" he says. "I'm thinking it came from beyond Hedden's Mouth. Come on and tell the Lieutenant. Why, man; where be ye goin' off in the dark alone? 'ull help none? Wait, and gie me a help wi' the life boat."

John only shook off the grasp his friend had laid on his coat, and hurried off into the darkness.

"Well, I'm blowed!" said Davie. "There'll be summut more than common amis wi' a steady chap like that 'us afore he'd run a mucker along the cliff edge in the dark." And Davie hurries back to tell the Lieutenant of the signal he fancies he has heard.

PART III.

That night no one but the children went to bed in the little fishing village.

At about eight o'clock Davie had spread the alarm of a ship off the Hedden's Mouth, and the danger was too well known not to arouse a stirring sympathy in all who heard the tidings. Lieutenant Roberts and his men had put off in the life boat, and more than one of the fishing boats had followed; though the sea was now so wild that some of the older men shook their heads and muttered, "it were a clear tempting of Providence." Even in the upper village stray rumors of the excitement below kept people awake.

Fanny Heywood lived alone with her father. He had been a village schoolmaster, but was superannuated now, and almost childish; his chief delusions being the correctness and spotless condition of his clothing, and the beauty and irresistible charms of his daughter Fanny. He saw no use whatever in sitting up burning candle just because a ship had been so stupid as to get upon the rocks, and he told his daughter she would do wisely to get to bed too.

Fanny gave him a careless answer, but when he had fairly gone up stairs, she placed herself at the window and looked out, in hopes of hearing news from some passer by.

The girl's heart was very heavy to night. She had not said one word to her father. She had joked and laughed, and tried to bear herself bravely; but the pent up sorrow grew in its struggle to find vent—in the deep, low stillness it made her heart heavy as lead.

The night was very dark. Fanny put her head out of the lattice as she heard a far off sound, and the wind swirling around the house in a wild gust blew her hair into her eyes.—The sound came nearer, heavy and lumbering, not like a mere footstep.

"Who's there?" she calls, as it comes nearer; there is a strong, sudden horror in her, though she could not have found a name for it.

"It's me, Davie. I be in a lawful fear from the rocks, down yonder."

"He's fallen and smashed his ankle," says a deep voice, which Fanny recognizes as that of the second in command of the coastguard station. "I had to come back, so I've brought him along."

"Is the ship safe?" inquires Fanny.

"Well, yes; [the man speaks sullenly,] she cried out before she was hurt. There's one of the boats stove in that came in after the life boat."

Fanny's heart gave an sudden bound. "Is any one hurt beside Davie?" she says, in a faint, scared voice.

"Well, yes; and I must go on Miss, now. I'm come in to fetch the doctor out to Joe Porter, and another poor fellow—"

"Is John Fry down helping with you?" she says.

Davie strikes in; the gasping tones of Fanny's words had roused him.

"I'm not easy in my mind," he says. "John Fry left me all in a hurry's fuss at the rocks, and there is no one seen or heard on him since.—John is not the lad to stun' by with his hands in his pockets while folks is wantin' help."

Before his words were spoken Fanny is out of the cottage door. She can see the two figures in the vague, indistinct light—a light seems fraught in itself with doubt and fear. With all her haste, that strange mechanical quality we call "habit," makes Fanny take down a shall, which hangs in the passage, and wrap around her shoulders as she runs into the road. She puts out her hand until it touches the coastguard's arm.

"Mr. Evans, tell every one you see to send help to the foot of the cliffs; and tell Lieutenant Roberts I'm gone there to look for John Fry."

"Gone alone—God help her!" But as he speaks there is nothing but the vague indistinct glimmer around Evans and his charge. Fanny has sped down the foot of slight, down the steep fern-banked hue, lighter than it had been in the upper village, for the sea is before her.

She guesses that the fishermen have not gone to bed, and she knocks loudly at the first door she comes to. An old man opens it—very old and feeble—with a face honeycombed with wrinkles. He has a lantern in his hand and he holds it up to examine his visitor.

"Let me have it, father Pugsby," says the girl, taking hold of the lantern with a grasp he was powerless to resist. If there's a man or a boy in the crowds down there, I'll never let me to the foot of Ragged Jack."

The wonderful power of instinct has told her that, if any harm has come to John her conduct has caused it. She sees him hurrying along the cliff path, when she left him with those taunting words on her lips. She knows every inch of the path, and John's loving, protecting care, has taught her too well its danger. At the foot of this massive pile of gray rocks, which the villagers call "Jagged Jack," the path seems to end suddenly—so abrupt is the angle it makes around the jagged mass. Fanny shudders when she thinks of the jutting out crags below, and how much care and caution it would require, in the darkness, to follow the labyrinthine turns of the slippery, uneven path. This is scarcely a thought.—She hurries on so fast that visions of what may have befallen her lover seem to lure her on to reach them as they move in bodily shape before her. At another time Fanny would have been frightened at the lonely darkness; now she heeds nothing but the longing to find her lover before any one else can reach him.

She is near the point, when a sudden gust of wind blows out her light—not for long. She has seen, as she carried it that old Pugsby has left matches inside the lantern. But that moment of utter darkness, all alone on that giddy height, with the moaning gulping sound of the rushing waves below, shakes Fanny from head to foot. What if she cannot find him! What if he has fallen to the bottom of the cliff, and the hungry waves, ebbing back, have carryed him along with them forever!

Her fingers

The Beaver Argus.

J. WETAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Jan. 5, 1870.

THE receipts of internal revenue on Friday were $249,853; for the month $11,403,239, and for the fiscal year, to date, $85,987,502.

THE Committee on elections were engaged on Thursday last, in the consideration of the question of the allowance proper to be made to contestants. The Louisiana contested cases are not to be considered until after the recess.

JUDGE HOAR has not resigned as Attorney General of the United States, and the appointment of a successor to the late Justice Grier, since the death of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, becomes an open question. The weight of opinion, however, seems to be that Judge Strong, of Pennsylvania, will be appointed.

THE special election to fill a Senatorial vacancy in Ohio, resulted on the 29th, in the choice of Howard, Republican. The Democracy, in a part of the district, ran a colored man as their candidate, giving him but a light vote, which would have been heavier if they could have felt any encouraging hopes of his election.

IT is currently reported that the British Government have been notified, through Mr. Motley, of the readiness of this Government to reopen the Alabama Claims question at once, for settlement here, and that Secretary Fish, after consultation with a majority of the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, has drawn up the principle points of the new treaty which, it is believed, will be acceptable to England, as well as to the Administration of President Grant.

THE President it is said will submit to Congress on its reassembling, a special message on the Darien Ship Canal matter, accompanied by some important documents regarding the operations under the treaty, the purport of which is not known in detail, but it is believed refer to some hitch in the proposed enterprise. This Government, however, is going ahead with its part of the surveying expedition, and is preparing maps, &c., for the same.

As comment has heretofore been made on a misprint in President Grant's annual message, which represented him as saying "the United States is the *first* of all nations," it is proper to state that in the manuscript as furnished to the press the proper word is "*freest*," the sentence reading: "The United States is the freest of all nations; so too its people sympathize with all people struggling for liberty and self government."

Private dispatches from responsible sources in Havana, received in Washington city on Friday last, state that Valmaseda reports that in his district about 700 men, with their officers, laid down their arms to the Spanish forces, and that in the district of Remedios the Chief, Coca, and all his men surrendered. Spanish successes are also reported in the district of Puerto, Principe in the surrender of insurgents. The opinion is expressed in the dispatches that the Cuban cause is daily growing weaker.

THE governments of Portugal and Great Britan severally claim possession of the island of Bolaurd, on the western coast of Africa, and certain portions of territory opposite that island on the main land. The positions are valuable only in connection with facilities for carrying on the slave trade. Unable to settle, these governments have chosen the President of the United States as umpire. The time for filing their respective documents at the Department of State expired to-day.

Now, that the census bill is virtually disposed of, it is understood that the next feature in the House will be the bill to be reported from the Judiciary Committee to repeal all the acts relating to the civil tenure-of-office. Butler's bill will be the one reported, and he intends to take charge of it. In the House the repeal will doubtless be carried with not more than a dozen votes in opposition. But in the Senate, it is understood that those Senators who adhered so strenuously to the modified law last session will oppose its unconditional repeal now.

The bill introduced in the House by Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, prohibiting the receipt, by pension agents, of a fee for preparing the necessary papers to enable a pensioner to obtain his semi-anual pension, will it is thought, become a law as soon as the Judge can get the floor to explain the present usages. It has been the custom of agents heretofore to charge fee for preparing vouchers for the payment of pensions, and the fees, in most cases, amount to as much as the salary of the agent, and thus make his income not far from eight thousand dollars a year. No other class of Government officers are allowed to charge a fee for the preparation of vouchers.

IT is stated that a majority of the members of the Reconstruction Committee have agreed to report a bill requiring the Virginia Legislature to be reconvened and each member to be required to take the test oath under the Fourteenth Amendment, the election of United States Senators to be declared null and void, and a new election of Senators to take place after the Legislature has thus been purged. These members of the Committee claim that Judge Hoar's opinion holding that the members ought not to take the test oath, etc, is erroneous and that it was not lawful for the Legislature to take any action of any kind until the members had all subscribed to the test oath.

A SPECIAL states that President Grant is about to issue a proclamation of rigid neutrality in the dispute at present in progress between the colonists of the Red River country and the Canadian Government. This proclamation is aimed both at the sympathizers, who may be disposed to aid the rebels, and at Gov. McDougall, who seems to imagine that he can organize expeditions on American soil to regain his authority over the insurgents. The situation in the Red River country is viewed in official circles as a serious impediment to the scheme of the English Government to unite all British North American in the confederation and is not therefore regarded as a matter for regret, although the final success of the rebels is not counted on.

DEATH OF E. M. STANTON.

Edwin M. Stanton, ex-Secretary of War, and late Justice of the United States Supreme Court, *vice* Mr. Justice Grier retired, died at his residence in Washington city, on Friday the 24th ultimo. Although it was known to the public that Mr. Stanton had been ill ever since before retiring from the War Department—that the duties of that office had overtaxed him had been prostrated by the onerous duties of that office during the darkest days of the rebellion, and especially during the defection and despotism of Andrew Johnson's Administration—the news of his sudden death fell upon the country with a shock. It had just recently been announced that he was convalescent, and would soon be able to enter upon the duties of his new appointment as Judge; the news of his death flashed along the wires on the succeeding day! How sudden! We can scarcely realize it. He had warm friends; he had bitter enemies. His appointment to the vacancy on the Supreme Bench—even while known to be suffering with disease, and really upon his death-bed—was made the occasion of most virulent and bitter attacks upon his character for political probity. No one doubted his legal ability. He was a great and a good man! May he rest in peace.

Mr. Stanton's grandfather was a Quaker and a slaveholder, but enjoined his children to free the slaves and protect them in their rights. He moved from Rohde Island to North Carolina in 1760. After his death the family removed to Steubenville, Ohio. David Stanton married the daughter of a Virginia planter, and settled in Steubenville, then almost a wilderness, where Edwin M. Stanton was born. His father died while he was quite young. He was educated at Kenyon college, Ohio; became a clerk in a book store in Steubenville; studied law with D. L. Collier, and was admitted to the Bar; went into partnership with Hon. C. Dewey, at Cadiz, Ohio; became reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1839. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Harrison county Ohio, and in 1837 entered into partnership with Benj. Tappan. His first important case was that of Caleb J. M'Nulty, Clerk of the House of Representatives, which made a great stir among politicians of the time. Stanton defended him with so much ability that he was acquitted. In 1848 he entered into a law partnership with the Hon. Charles Shaler, of Pittsburgh, Pa., which lasted till 1857; during which period he became one of the most distinguished members of that Bar. He had a large practice in the U. S. Supreme Court, where his ability as a lawyer was fully appreciated.

On the 12th of December 1860, Gen. Cass—becoming disgusted with Buchanan's imbecility in refusing to reinforce Forts Moultrie and Sumter—resigned the office of Secretary of State, and Attorney General Black was appointed to the vacancy; and Mr. Stanton was appointed Attorney General. The resignations of Floyd, Cobb and Thompson, following immediately, left Buchanan with a new set of advisers, to wit: Black, Stanton, Dix; Holt and Horatio King.—The loyal influence now was resolute; and reinforcements were sent, although too late. Stanton is described as having been firm and vehement at the Cabinet meetings, and contributed largely to whatever of patriotism may be accredited to the remainder of that administration.

President Lincoln appointed Mr. Stanton Secretary of War on the 11th of January 1862, in place of Cameron resigned. Up to the time Mr. Stanton went into Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet he had been a Democrat; but his position in that body gave him such an insight into the character of some of the leaders of that party, that he finally became a thorough-going war Democrat—practically a Republican. It is not known what induced Mr. Lincoln to appoint Mr. Stanton; but it is not doubted he appreciated his worth. It is intimated there was an uneasiness at Washington in regard to the movements of Gen. M'Clellan, and that he was led to believe that Stanton would sanction them if at the head of the War Office. Certain is it that Stanton was his choice. But M'Clellan's expectations were disappointed; for, no sooner had Mr. Stanton entered upon his duties than he "began that wonderful career as a War Minister that has raised his name to the highest range among American statesmen." We endorse the following from the Philadelphia *North American*:

"No man can pay too much honor to Stanton for the work he did during the four years of the war. He felt that the mighty burden was resting upon him, and success spurred him to greater exertions. His mind secured sleepless, and regarding his grand career now as a whole down to the return of peace, we can conscientiously say that not Carnot, in all the grandeur of his French campaigns, could be regarded as a greater war minister than he. In coming time his name will be recorded beside that of the most illustrious our country has produced.

"About the subsequent events of Mr. Stanton's life—his struggle with Johnson to prevent that renegade from using the War Department to thwart the enforcement of the reconstruction Acts of Congress—we have not space now to speak, and the occurrences are so recent as hardly to need recapitulation. These prolonged excitements produced their deadly effect upon the constitution of Mr. Stanton, and he died from congestion of the heart, at three o'clock on Friday morning 24th ult., at his residence in Washington, aged 54 years, having been born in December 1815. He had been appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court; was confirmed promptly by the Senate without the usual ceremony of reference, and by an overwhelming vote, and would have made an admirable Judge had he lived to assume the honors of the position. It would have been difficult for him to have added to the lustre of a name so famous, and his record closes with fitting completeness."

On the announcement of Mr. Stanton's death, the President ordered the various State Departments to be closed in token of respect, and minute guns to be fired at all military posts and on all vessels of the navy as soon as they received the official order.

The funeral of Mr. Stanton took place on Monday 27th ult., at his late residence in Washington, and was largely attended. The services were those of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and performed by Rev. Dr. Starkie. The President, Vice President, Members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives remaining in the city, Diplomatic corps, City Council, members of the Bar and other citizens were in attendance. Only a few intimate friends of the family were privileged to see the face of the deceased previous to closing the coffin in the chamber where Mr. Stanton died. He was burried at Oak Ridge Cemetery, D. C.

THE arrangements for the reception of the remains of George Peabody in Portland are fast being completed, we learn from the Portland *Press*. It is proposed that the remains be escorted to the City Hall and laid in state so long as they remain in Portland, the City Hall to be appropriately draped in mourning during the time a procession will escort the remains to the station on the departure for Salem, in which all the city societies will be invited to join. As soon as the Monarch is signaled a telegram will be dispatched to the Trustees, and a committee of twenty five from Salem and surrounding towns will proceed to Portland. A military guard of honor will accompany the remains from Portland to Salem.

THERE are several so-called Republican papers in this State whose editors are busily engaged in defending the "Treasury ring," and the reckless expenditures of the last Legislature. We have been looking out for some time past for the reasons underlying this strange conduct on their part, and fortunately we have made the discovery that in nearly every instance these "defenders" have quite recently been "necking at the public teat" themselves, and some of them to an extent that is frightful to contemplate. No wonder, then, that they are so industriously engaged at the present time reading Republican papers out of the party, whose editors are exposing these annual raids upon the people's money. They would be "ungrateful wretches" to do less than they are doing in behalf of the plunderers whose cause they have espoused.

As will be seen elsewhere in the ARGUS, an informal caucus of a portion of the Republican members of the House, was held on last Saturday, at Harrisburg. Forty-one members were present. The Republican strength of the House is sixty. Hon. B. B. Strang of Tioga was the choice of the caucus for speaker, and the conclusion arrived at that 34 officers for the House was amply sufficient for the present session. Last winter there were more than double that number employed.

The nomination of Strang to the Speakership has no bearing whatever on the State Treasury question, as that gentleman stands entirely clear of the treasury imbroglio. We believe him to be personally a warm friend of Gen. Irwin but whether he will take a hand in the Irwin-Mackey contest remains to be seen.

TREASURER SPINNER in out in a letter defending the National Banks from some hostile criticisms. He scouts the idea that they are to be feared as monopolists, and says that they are at all times in the control of the Secretary of the Treasury under the laws already enacted. He says the monopoly the country is to fear is that of railroad corporations, on which he is somewhat se vere. In the course of his letter he declares against expansion in any form, and says we must get back to hard money by careful processes, and warns his correspondent to beware of the influence of railroad companies.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.—On this there seems to be a general complaint among *Commercial* men, and the business community of all our large cities, East; and it is begining to be seriously felt all over the country. The given producing districts of the West and North West, are calling loudly on Congress for an increase of the currency. The Washington correspondent of the Philadephia *Press*, of last week, says from every section of the country complaints are received of the scarcity of money, and there is probably no part of it more seriously affected by the cause of these complaints than this city. The banks have refused to discount and the money shavers are thriving on returns of ten per cent. A month from their investments. It is estimated that two and a half millions of dollars of Washington real estate mortgages will mature on the first of January, not one-half of which will be paid. The same ratio may be applied to the *Commercial* paper of our merchants, much of which has been kept active foo months back for the payment of interest in expectation of relief, but which will go to protest with the opening of the new year. It is conceded that this condition of affairs can only be relieved by the enlargement of the volume of currency in the country, and it is expected that Congress will take up this subject immediately after it reassembles. A careful canvass of both Houses on the subject warrants the prediction that a majority of them are in favor of it, and are ready to address themselves to its solution without further delay.

EARTHQUAKE.

A dispatch from San Francisco, dated Dec. 27th, says: The heaviest earthquake ever experienced in Eastern California and Nevada occurred about six o'clock last evening. It was felt with more or less severity in Sacramenta, Grass Valley, Nevada, Iowa Hill, Stockton, Chico, Truckee and other neighboring towns. At Virginia City, and Nevada, fire walls were thrown down, door bells rung and clocks stopped; dogs howled, horses snorted and there was general consternation. The shock was felt severely in the lower level of the mines. Vibrations south, lasting ten seconds.

At Reno the shock was preceded by a low rumbling noise and lasted nearly two minutes, alarming the inhabitants.

The express train bound west was detained about an hour between Wadsworth and Reno by large rocks and earth thrown on the track by the earthquake.

Another dispatch states the earthquake was felt throughout Western Nevada, and the shock continued all night at Virginia City. The down train on the Carson road was thrown from the track.

A TELEGRAM dated Jan. 1st, from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., says a terrible tragedy occurred at Sleepy Hollow, near Tarrytown, on that day. A man named V. W. Buckhout shot his wife, Alfred Randall and son. Mrs. Buckhout was shot through the temple, Alfred Randall through the heart, and Charles Randall in the side. The two former are dead, and the latter is in a dangerous condition. Buckhout gave himself up immediately, and was lodged in jail. The cause of the tragedy is unknown. Some ascribe it to jealousy, others to insanity.

THE QUAY — COMMERCIAL LIBEL SUIT.

Inasmuch as considerable interest appears to be manifested by the public in the pending libel case between Quay and the Editor and Publisher of *The Pittsburgh Commercial*, especially in this county where the prosecutor resides, we burden our columns—to some extent this week—with matter pertinent to that case.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

How Col. Quay "Brought out the Truth."

The QUAY-COMMERCIAL libel suit has been an interesting topic in the city during the last four or five days, and the interest has been greatly heightened by the presence on the witness' stand of the prosecutor, Col. M. S. Quay. What the Colonel testified to seems to have been of very little moment. Public interest centred on the tale he would not tell, rather than the skeleton of facts he did narrate. We cannot better indicate the course of the prosecution in their conduct of this libel case, or illustrate the remarkable reticence of Col. Quay, than by quoting, in this place, from the proceedings before the magistrate at the primary examination; premising that the object of the defendant's counsel in propounding the interrogatories he did to Mr. Quay was to establish the fact of how much he was worth in the current coin of the realm when he was first elected to the Legislature, how much he realized during the term as a legislator, and the sum total of his present financial resources. Those were very simple propositions, it will be observed, but they go to the basis, the very heart and soul of the alleged libel. We quote from Mr. Hampton's cross-examination of Mr. Quay, and invite especial attention to the magnificent firmness with which that gentleman refused to answer most of the questions, as well as to the facts divulged in some of those he did respond to:

Col. QUAY—CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. HAMPTON.—*Question*—Did you not in your paper, the Beaver *Radical*, before the appearance of the alleged libel in the *Commercial*, turn around and charge Mr. Brigham with corruption; that he had received money of the corruption fund?

Col. Quay declines to answer the question.

Question—[Mr. Quay had previously stated that he had been in the Legislature three sessions]—I wish you to state if you please, what amount of money you were worth in 1865, before you went into the legislature?

Objected to on behalf of Col. Quay.

Mr. Hampton—I propose to ask Colonel Quay this question for the purpose, as already stated, of getting at this building; that is, ascertain whether there was any money used corruptly in it or not. We cannot get at the matter in any other way.

Colonel Quay declines to answer the question.

Question—What is the contract price of the building you are erecting in Beaver?

Answer—Thirteen thousand dollars.

Question—How much did your newspaper (the Beaver *Radical*) clear yeaf

Answer—About $3,000 or $4,000.

Question—Have you any knowledge, directly or indirectly, of a purse of money being raised by a party of gentlemen of Philadelphia to promote the election of Governor Curtain as United States Senator and yourself as Speaker at the session of 1867?

Colonel Quay declines to answer the question.

Question—At and about the time of the election of Speaker in 1867, did you have command of $18,000 to be used in your election as Speaker, or in the election of Governor as United States Senator?

Colonel Quay declines to answer the question.

Question—State whether during the session of the Legislature of 1867, while you were a member, you received, any money, notes, bonds, or other valuable consideration, other than your pay as member, from any source whatever?

Colonel Quay declined to answer the question.

Question—State whether, in the latter part of 1865, you did not have a note discounted at the Mechanics' Bank at Harrisburg, for $6,000?

Colonel Quay declines to answer the question.

Question—Did you not, about three weeks after the election of Senator in 1867, take up that note yourself?

Colonel Quay declines to answer the question.

Question—Prior to your going into the Legislature, did you owe any money on railway bonds?

Colonel Quay declines to answer the question.

By Mr. Hampton—State whether during the time you were a member of the Legislature you became the owner of $10,000 or $15,000 worth of Stock of the Union Railway Company of Philadelphia?

Mr. Marshall asked the object of the question. Mr. Hampton said the object was to show that the money went toward the building in the town of Beaver.

Colonel Quay declines to answer the question.

Question—State whether while you were a member of the Legislature you became owner of railway bonds to the amount of $10,000, or upwards?

Colonel Quay declines to answer the question.

Question—State whether you have not purchased property in Philadelphia to the amount of $15,000 to $18,000?

Colonel Quay declines to answer the question.

Question—From the time you went into the Legislature until you left it had you accumulated any means?

Colonel Quay declines to answer the question.

Question—Col. Quay, how much are you worth to-day?

Answer—Am worth $16,685, exclusive of my personal effects.

Question—State whether within the last two years you have met with any losses?

Answer—I have not, of any consequence.

Question—Did you propose, last fall, to Mr. A. P. Tutton, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, in Philadelphia, that if he would not seize two or three distilleries in Philadelphia, $80,00, could be realized by the operation?

Colonel Quay declines to answer the question.

Question—Were you present at any time when an offer was made to Mr. Tutton, that if he complied with the proposition made in the foregoing question he would be handed an envelope containing $1,000 every Saturday evening for some weeks?

Colonel Quay declines to answer the question.

Question—Did you ever follow your profession as an attorney?

Answer—No, sir.

Question—When you made the information against the gentlemen of the *Commercial* you did it for the purpose of having the truth brought out?

Answer—I was excited and did it for the purpose of having the truth brought out.

And so on. We cite these questions to show how anxious Col. Quay was to have "the truth brought out!" If there is one thing about the gentleman more to be admired than another it is his candor. Of course we have nothing to say as to the pleasing little interlude between "the two counsel for the Commonwealth" and Colonel M. S. Quay, in which the latter protested he was solicitous to answer some of these questions, only "the counsel for the Commonwealth" wouldn't let him! Unhappy Quay! to be "unbound, cribbed, confined by such inflexibly obdurate counsel for the Commonwealth."—Messrs. Marshall and Swartzwelder are gentlemen of distinguished ability, kind hearts and courteous manners, and we can only regret that—as "the counsel for the Commonwealth" remember—they should deem it their duty to the people of Pennsylvania to repress disclosures with which Col. Quay is fairly bursting.

WHEN Mr. Quay was asked whether or not he owned ten or twelve thousand dollars of the stock of the Union Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, under the arrangement running through the examination, he didn't answer, and the public was thereby denied a knowledge of the truth from him; in addition to the inevitable presumption arising from this refusal, we find the following under the heading of statistics of the several railways of that city in the Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday:

UNION COMPANY.
President—Wm. V. McGrath.
Secretary—L. B. Campion.
Treasurer—W. H. Kemble.
Directors—Jacob S. Ridgway, Charles Welsh, R. W. Gibbs, W. S. Kemble, M. S. Quay.

This road, with the exception of the Second and Third roads, is the youngest in the city, and one of the most prosperous. The annual report for 1869 differs but slightly from that of 1868.

Capital stock,.....$1,000,000
Amount of stock subscribed,.....400,000
Length of track, 25 miles.
Number of car houses, shops and stables, 2.
Number of depots, 2.
Number of first class passenger cars, 70.
Number of second class passenger cars, 11.
Number of employees, 250.

The receipts last year amounted to $320,208 85; for this year they will be about $40,000 greater. The number of passengers carried in 1868 was 8,244,951.

It would appear from the above that Mr. Quay is not only a Director, and of course owner of stock in that Company, but that the stock must be very productive.—*Pitts. Commercial.*

A FEW MORE QUESTIONS.

We last week referred to the libel suits now pending against the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, the Beaver ARGUS and *Father Abraham*, instituted by the two well known public workers, Hon. M. S. Quay and Honest Andrew Armstrong. We also gave a few questions asked Mr. Quay, at the hearing before a Pittsburgh Alderman in the *Commercial* case which he declined to answer. As Mr. Quay is a public man, and has himself upas the ring leader, and publicly boasts that his "labels bound to go through"—and as all these libel cases are supposed to have been instituted "for the purpose of bringing out the truth" the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—questions bearing on Mr. Quay's financial operations while he was a member of the Legislature and candidate for the Speakership, session of 1867, are in order, we respectfully beg leave to ask him a few additional questions, not contained in the proceedings before the Alderman, which he may answer through the columns of the *Radical*:

1st. Question—When you was a candidate for Speaker, Mr. Quay, session of 1868, did you say that you only needed the four members from Lancaster county to make it; and that to secure them you needed $10,000 there cash?

2d. Question—Did a friend then call upon you and ask you to furnish you with said sum; and did you call on the Lancaster members, about mid night preceding the caucus, and endeavor to use said sum and bargains for their support; and did it become other parties had already secured them?

We were going to ask another question in regard to an interesting financial operation in Ninth street, Philadelphia, about the same time, but as Mr. Quay is a little slow about answering, we will not press anything more upon him at this time.—*Father Abraham.*

BEBE-BEBE-QUAY-VERS.

Questions enter the Legislature in 1867 is a fact of common notoriety among the politicians at this end of the State, and also of a good number at Harrisburgh and Philadelphia that Colonel QUAY was far from being financially independent. Not to put too fine a point on it, he was generally considered as being in such a state of impecuniosity as to require an office for his support. He worked for three years in an official position, on an insignificant salary, making politics his trade, and spicing his life by the publication of a county paper, notoriously at a pecuniary loss. Yet he now turns up as the owner of a house and lot in Beaver, worth $3,000 or $4,000, confesses he is putting up a business house on another lot valued at $13,000—"the only large building in the borough except the Methodist Church"—and swears he is worth $16,685 "*exclusive* of his personal effects," which may include old boots or railroad bonds, as you please. All efforts to get information as to how this $16,685, "exclusive of personal effects" and "the only large building in Beaver save the Methodist Church," were realized, it will be noticed in reading the testimony at the hearing signally failed. Mr QUAY'S counsel would not let Mr. QUAY tell. He was anxious, but his counsel—or we should say, "the Commonwealth"—put the seal of silence on his lips. Mr Quay was eager to imbosom himself. His counsel said "stop," and the unfortunate Mr. Quay resigned himself to the embargo on his tongue. Now the public understand all this legal gammon. They will reason this way: It was no dishonor to Mr. Quay to have been a poor man when he entered the Legislature. Daniel Webster used to boast he borrowed money to get to Washington when first chosen to Congress. It was no dishonor to Mr. Quay to have made $50,000 during his legislative career, provided he made it honestly. It is to his credit now that he is a gentlemen of independent means, always provided the independence was fairly achieved. Now, these facts being conceded, why should Mr. Quay refuse to take advantage of a contingency he has himself created and meet the issue squarely, and frankly stating the character, extent and success of his financial operations? It is no discredit to be poor, then prosperous and then rich. Most men are only too glad to narrate their success in life. It is something to boast of. Yet Mr. Quay is significantly reticent. He will not state how much he was worth when he first went to Harrisburgh in an official capacity; he shrugs his shoulders and closes his lips when questions are put to him which imply certain money making transactions on his part; and all that could be extracted from him was that he is worth $16,685, exclusive of personal effects! But how—when—where? "Aye, there's the rub."—*Pitt. Com,*

Public Opinion—What the People Think.

Extract from a letter from a leading Republican in Mercer county:

"Your upright, honest and noble stand, taken against the corruptionists of our party will be sustained by the people. Mr. Quay has found that it were better had he never been born than to have undertaken a suit not only against you but all honest people."

A private note from one whose name in this community is identified with its highest and best interests, both of a social and political kind, contains the following emphatic lines.

"Identified as I have been with the Republican party from its very begining, speaking earnestly and boldly from the platform, the stump and, to some extent, through the public press in the two Lincoln campaigns and more recently for General Grant, and ever cherishing the great principles on which that party is based, I feel that I can only maintain my allegiance to these principles and these men by giving my fullest sympathy to every effort towards crushing out political speculators unmasking political corruption where ever found inside the party or not. Your time and influence cannot be better devoted than in these heroic resolves to defeat the infamous outrages against public honesty that no threaten us at Harrisburg. The politicians will be openly or secretly against you. But the people are with you, and the rank and file of the Republican party will yet indorse, in no half hearted way, the honest policy you are now contending for, so splendid an illustration of which Grant is now giving us on a grand scale at the seat of Government Your policy is his. * * * * * My voice, my hand and my influence are at your service in this noble fight."

QUAY, of the Beaver *Radical*, who recently commenced a libel suit against the Pittsburgh *Commercial* for stating that he belonged to a corrupt ring, was completely driven to the wall in the first hearing of the case in Pittsburgh, last week. Quay professed to be anxious to have all the "facts" laid before the public, but on the stand refused to answer any question calculated to bring out the "facts."—*Washington Examiner.*

"RUINED IF MACKEY IS DEFEATED!"—This is Mr. Quay's most earnest plea in behalf of his friend Mackey, the Ring candidate for State Treasurer. He implores the votes of such members as he claims to be personal friends on the ground that if Mackey should be defeated he (Quay) will be ruined! We have no doubt he is sincere in this declaration. The members of the Ring are not in a condition to endure defeat, and this fully explains the desperate character of their electioneering devices. If Mackey is defeated the unexpended balance must be accounted for, and the mere "promises to pay" of noted politicians will not pass current at the Treasury then any more than they did two years ago. No wonder then, that Quay and his colleagues see "ruin" staring them in the face!—*Lancaster Express.*

—About eight inches of snow fell at Louisville on Saturday.

Penn'a. Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4, 1870.

An informal caucus of Republican members of the House was held yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, at the State Capitol Hotel. Forty one were present, Mr. Ames, of Crawford presiding, and Mr. Bunn, of Philadelphia, serving as Secretary. Mr. Strang of Tioga, was unanimously chosen as the candidate for Speaker.

As more than two-thirds of the Republican strength of the House was represented in this caucus, Mr. Strang's nomination and election are regarded as certain.

A committee of seven, with Mr. Adair, of Philadelphia, as chairman, was appointed to make up a list of officers to be nominated at the caucus to morrow evening.

The meeting unanimously resolved to reduce the number of officers of the House to thirty-four.

Mr. Selfridge's election as the House Chief Clerk is regarded as certain.

The Treasury excitement is bitter, and both candidates are confident. This evening an effort to hold a caucus for Treasurer in advance of the regular time was not successful, and is likely to prove a failure.

The Governor has not yet consented to send his message to the newspaper press in advance, owing partly to a doubt whether the Senate will organize for its reception by Wednesday. It will be eight pamphlet pages larger than last year.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. EDITOR: Having been from home a few days, not long since, I was greatly surprised on my return, to find that a former letter of mine to the ARGUS had been the innocent cause of lawsuits, threats of murder, and divers other dreadful things. One of these suits—the one brought against the *Commercial* of our city—has already given your neighbor of the *Radical* an odor which but few men will envy him. At the hearing of the case in open Court, it is expected that richer developements will be made than those already given to the public. So, let the suit end as it may, Quay will come out the worst used up man—politically speaking—in Pennsylvania. His reputation was bad enough before; it will be a thousand fold worse hereafter.

Our people are now turning their eyes toward Harrisburg, and will watch the People's Representatives during the approaching session, with more than usual interest. It is to be hoped that the present Legislature will be an improvement on the last, but I confess to some fears. Still, I will not murmur till I see something to complain about. As I write this on the Saturday before the Legislature meets; and consequently before that body effects an organization, I cannot say who the Speaker of the House will be. Were I going to guess, though, I would say Strang. Mackeys friends, a few days ago, claimed that if Strang was made Speaker, he (Mackey) would be made Treasurer. Subsequently, they discovered that Strang was as much an Irwin man as a Mackey man; therefore, they concluded that Strang's success had no political significance whatever, so far as the State Treasurership was concerned. On the contrary, I am of the opinion that, although Strang behaved badly in some respects last winter, he is just as anxous *now* to have the "Treasury ring" smashed, and the political "Dick Turpins" kicked out of the State Capital, as any man in the Commonwealth. Mind this.

Business here has been quite dead for a couple of weeks past, and money is exceedingly tight. After the holidays are well over, we all confidently expect to be "up and doing" again.

The death of Secretary Stanton was keenly lamented in this city, where he resided for many years. He married his second wife here, and his family looked upon Pittsburgh as their "old home." Our Courts took suitable action on his death, and quite a number of appropriate addresses were delivered by members of our Bar, in commemoration of the life and virtues of the illustrious dead.—Secretary Stanton was, indeed, a great man; and the nation, in his death, sustained a very heavy loss. I have heard it stated that his wife and children would probably make Pittsburgh their future home; but this is not likely, as, at Mrs. Stanton's request, her husband's remains were burried near Georgetown, D. C. This would indicate that Washington or Georgetown is to be the residence of Mr. Stanton's family in the future. More anon. MOSES.

Agriculture Report.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for the current month will contain a detailed review of the crops for the past season. As to corn, the only States reporting an increase of quantity are Minnesota, Missouri, Florida, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas and California. Louisiana and Iowa give nearly an average. The principal corn growing section of the West will average a reduction of fully twenty per cent. in yield per acre. With all the increase of farmers to produce and population to consume, and with an actual enlargement of the area under cultivation, it is certain there is actually less corn produced this year than in 1868.

The cotton crop is a little more than ten per cent. above the yield of 1868, or about 2,700,000 commercial bales, or fully three millions of bales of 400 pounds each.

The potato crop is very large. The greatest increase is respectively in Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. All the eastern States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and all western, except Minnesota, have advanced in production, but the southern States, excepting only Florida, Louisiana and Texas, have reduced their aggregate. The sweet potato crop is somewhat less than an average.

Tobacco—The latest returns indicate a reduction of one-third in Virginia and Maryland, one-sixth in Kentucky, sixteen per cent. in Michigan, with a slight decrease in Indiana and Illinois. Massachusetts, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the States west, of Mississippi have enlarged their production. A fair summary of returns would seem to indicate an aggregate reduction of about twenty per cent.

The apple crop was more than an average one in the west, with the exception of Ohio, where a reduction of twenty per cent is indicated. Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island made but half a crop, New Hampshire and Connecticut three-quarters, while Vermont enjoyed nearly an average yield; New York and Pennsylvania suffered fully one-tenth reduction. New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia produced crops from full to large, and the remaining southern States report generally a small yield. In Calhoun county, Michigan, 100,000 bushels, one-third the crop were frozen. In Athens county, Ohio, many thousands of bushels were frozen on trees. Similar statements come from all portions of the west.—*Cor. Phil. Gaz.*

A LETTER from New York reports one of the members of the alleged Vigilance Committees as saying: "Our men are well and carefully selected, and what is more, they are well paid." The letter adds: "As for the effect upon the public, I think there will be general rejoicing when the citizens wake up some morning and find the lamp posts and telegraph poles adorned with the heads of some of the popular idols and other criminals."

—At Wheeling, W. Va., Thursday afternoon, a young woman named Patham, who had been seduced by a man named McNash, visited his boarding house and calling him out, demanded the fulfilment of his marriage promise. Upon his refusal, she drew a revolver and shot him through the bowels. She then surrentered herself to the authorities. McNash will not recover. He was to have been married to another lady in a few days.

—The Maryland Legislature convened at Annapolis on Monday.

—Dispatches from Philadelphia, Buffalo, Mobile, Wilmington, N. C. and other points report New Year's well celebrated.

New Advertisements.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Sharon, borough of Bridgewater, on or about the first of June, 1869, a black heifer, about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. Mrs. LUCRETIA HAMLIN.
jan5-4w

FOR SALE.—Business Stand and Dwelling, at $3,000,—worth $8,000. A three story brick Dwelling and Store room, situated in Bridge Street, Bridgewater, Pa. The dwelling contains eight rooms and a kitchen. Lot 79 feet front by 120 feet deep, in which is a bake oven and wash-house, carriage house, stable, ice house, cistern. The store is 28 by 28 feet, with fixtures all complete—now occupied as a grocery, having a good cash trade. The property will be sold with or without the stock of goods. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For further information apply to Messrs. Croft & Phillips, 139 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.
A. S. HARVEY.
jan5:1m Bridgewater, Pa.
Local and Radical copy.

THE SUEZ CANAL!

WHILE the World is more or less exercised over the opening of the Suez Canal, the Public, in Beaver and vicinity, should not lose sight of the fact that

S. SNITGER & Co.

At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of

GROCERIES,
Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,
Tobacco and Cigars;

And all other articles usually found In a First Class

GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope if the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.

Give us a Call

and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.
Jan5. S. SNITGER & CO.

To The Public.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that, notwithstanding the "dullness of the times," he has, as usual, a full supply of all articles connected with the

Grocery Business.

Among which may be found a full assortment of

Hardware,

Embracing everything usually called for in a country store:

A Large Stock of the Best

Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups, &c., &c.;

All of which are fresh, and the best in the market. The best brands of

FLOUR

Can always be obtained at my Store, and at as low a price as can be afforded.

Cornmeal, Feed, &c.,

Kept on hand, and sold in any quantity.

His assortment of

Queensware, Glass &c.

Is complete, and will compare favorably with any stock in the county. In short, he aims to keep a

FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE,

And no pains nor efforts on his part will fail to make it such.

Having been in the Grocery Business for a number of years, and becoming familiar with it in all of its branches, he feels confident that he will be able

To Please his Patrons.

Remember the Stand.

Stewarts' Block,
Bridge Street, Bridgewater Pa.
A. S. HARVEY.
jan5.1869:1y

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES,

$30.00.

The most perfect machine yet invented. Will widen and narrow, turn a heel or point the toe. It will knit plain or ribbed. It will knit stockings, drawers, shirts, &c., &c. It is cheap, simple and durable. It sets up its own work; needs but one needle, and requires no adjusting whatever. It will do the same work that the Lamb machine will do and costs less than half as much and has not the tenth part of the machinery to get out of order. Circulars and samples mailed free on application. Agents wanted. All machines guaranteed.

STRAW & MORTON,
GENERAL AGENTS.
No. 20 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.
nov25:1y.

FLOUR.

Bucher & Ryder's Best,

made at Massillon, Ohio, is now taking the lead.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER,

have it constantly for sale, wholesale and retail, at

Lower Figures

than any other Flour of the same

QUALITY

sold in the county.
oct6tf.

NEW GOODS!

Fall and Winter Wear.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR

Gentlemen's Furnishing Good

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In the best and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.
mar4:tf

Miscellaneous.

CASH OR TRADE

At market prices for

2000 BUSHELS OF OATS,

1000 BUSHELS OF RYE,

1000 BUSHELS OF CORN

BY

JAMES DUNCAN,

Fallston, Beaver Co., Pa.

Who has just received one of the largest and most complete stocks ever brought to Beaver county, consisting of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

D

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Jan. 5, 1870.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 15	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 00	13 00	21 00
¼ column,....	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	35 00
½ column,....	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00	60 00
1 column,....	23 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.
☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 1st of Jan., 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Dec. 26	44 deg.	47 deg.	44 deg.
" 27	47 deg.	48 deg.	46 deg.
" 28	48 deg.	48 deg.	36 deg.
" 29	35 deg.	49 deg.	35 deg.
" 30	40 deg.	46 deg.	38 deg.
" 31	33 deg.	46 deg.	34 deg.
" 1	34 deg.	45 deg.	36 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Prospectus—Pittsburgh Gazette.
Trusses—Pittsburgh Truss Company.
Partnership—Freeman Butts.
Suez Canal—S. Snitger.
Stray Heifer—Mrs. Lucretia Harn.
To The Public—A. S. Harvey.
For Sale—D. M. Donehoo.
For Sale—A. S. Harvey.
Special Notices—A. S. Harvey.
Special Notices—Jas. A. Fortune.
Public Sale—John Stewart.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication.

John Wilson, Industry,	$2 00
William C. Dobbs, Beaver,	1 80
A. D. P. Young, Enon Valley,	2,00
Samuel Gibson, Brighton tp.,	2 00
Robt. Cooper, Moon tp.,	2 00
Dr. W. J. Langfitt, Pittsburgh,	2 33
John R. Blackmore, Beaver,	2 00
John Thornburg, Hookstown,	1 00
Daniel Gibson, Brighton tp.,	2 00
Wm. Ewing, McCleary,	4 00
J. M. McCreery, San Francisco,	1 00
David Minis, Beaver,	2 00
John Hurst, Brighton tp.,	2 00
Mrs. John May, Beaver,	4 66
John Hicks, Baden,	2 25
Andrew Emrich, Baden,	2 00
Jos. Swearingen, Hookstown,	2 00
Wm. McLintock, Shousetown,	6 00
Hon. Wm. Cairns, Industry,	2 00
Rev. J. C. Evans, Ohioville,	1 00
J. W. Edgar, Beaver,	5 00
Jeff. Fisher, Wellsville,	2 00
Maj. D. Crichlow, Fallston,	2 00
Robt. Crawford, Mt. Jackson,	2 00
J. S. Corbus, New Brighton,	2 00
Mrs. E. Leech, Beaver,	2 00
A. R. Moore, Tidioute,	2 00
H. R. Moore, Beaver,	2 00
S. Snitger, Beaver,	2 00
John B. Potter, Moon tp.,	2 00
Jas. Patterson, Beaver Falls,	2 00

Old Type For Sale—We have several hundred pounds of old type for sale. Machinists who need type metal can have this lot cheap by applying soon.

☞ Genuine Merrimack prints only 12½ cts. at Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester. jan5;2t.

Glove Lost.—On last Tuesday morning Dr. J. C. Lewis lost a fur glove between Bridgewater and Beaver. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at his office in Bridgewater.

Wm. Fleming & Co's. Great Representative Hat, Cap and Ladies Fur House, No. 234 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Penn'a. Send for price list of Ladies' Furs. [oct27;3m.

Those wanting an engine will find one advertised in this week's ARGUS. We suspect the one referred to can be bought cheap.

Good Fresh Lime always on hand at the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport. [aug11;tf.

Selecting Jurors.—On last Friday the Jury Commissioners of this county were in session in this place for the purpose of selecting jurymen for the year 1870. The drawing for the March term of court does not take place for several weeks yet.

☞ Blank Summon's for sale at the ARGUS office.

Those in search of a grocery establishment at which almost everything can be obtained would do well to look in upon A. S. Harvey, on Bridge street, Bridgewater. He is an experienced grocer, and will deal honorably with those who call upon him. For particulars see his advertisement in another column.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!! Go to A. S. Harvey's store, Bridgewater, Pa., for your hardware. He is selling at a very small margin to reduce his stock. jan5;2t.

U. S. Laws.—We are indebted to Hon. J. B. Donley, M. C. for this district for a bound volume of the acts and resolutions of the United States, passed at the Third Session of the Fortieth Congress, and First Session of the Forty-first Congress.

Eight pounds of good brown sugar for One Dollar at A. S. Harvey's store, Bridgewater, Pa., jan5;2t.

Dr. U. T. Huyette, of Enon Valley, performed a delicate operation upon a child a few days ago. It seemed the child had got two grains of corn in its windpipe, and to get them out the doctor was obliged to cut an opening in the pipe, two inches in length. The corn was taken out, the wound sewed up, and the child is now doing well.

Prices reduced to suit the times at A. S. Harvey's store, Bridgewater, Pa. jan5;2t.

☞ Everything in the dry goods line at Fortune's at Pittsburgh prices. All we ask is an examination. Diamond, Rochester. jan5;2t.

Local copy Fortune's notices.

Snow Storm.—A heavy snow storm set in here about noon on last sabbath and continued until Monday morning. The wind, during the storm, blew fiercely and the snow was blinding.

☞ Best country flannels 36 inches wide, only 45 cts. at Fortune's, Rochester. jan5;2t.

Choice new crop New Orleans molasses for sale at A. S. Harvey's store at Bridgewater, Pa. jan5;2t.

Sworn In.—On last Friday Daniel Corbus esq. of New Brighton, recently elected county Coroner, was sworn into office by the Register and Recorder. Mr. C., is therefore, in readiness to perform any of the duties pertaining to the office he now fills. That he will make an honest, faithful officer, we have every reason to believe.

☞ Genuine Merrimack prints, only 12½ cents, at Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester. jan5;2t.

Killed by the Cars.—On last Friday evening, as a train was passing on the Fort Wayne railroad between Rochester and New Brighton, a young married woman, the wife of Patrick Burns, was run over, and killed instantly by the cars. She resided in Bolesville, this county, and was the mother of two children. It is supposed she stepped on the track on which the train was approaching through a mistake.

Please Pay Up.—At the close of the past year we overhauled our books and ascertained that we had a large number of subscribers who are in arrears since July 1866; others are in arrears for one and two years subscription to the Argus. These accounts should not be in this shape. "Short settlements make long friends." In order, therefore, that we may take a new departure, we have made out a large number of bills and are sending them out to those indebted to us. Patrons who receive these missives can forward the amount of their indebtedness to us by mail. They will see from our "roll of honor" whether the money has reached us in safety or not.

MARGUERITE,—BARONESS LEICHENSTEIN.—A new Book by Mrs. Barker late of Beaver can be had of Wm. Hurst at the Store of A. C. Hurst in Bridgewater. Price one dollar and seventy-five cents. This is a charming little volume, and will afford pleasure and instruction to all who read it. Call on Mr. Hurst and get a copy.

WHY does every body speak so highly of "Whittlesey's Dyspepsia Cure?" Because it is what its proprietors claim it to be—a remedy for indigestion.

CONSTITUTION BITTERS can be taken at all times and under all circumstances. No ordinary exposure will prevent their salutary effects, and no bad result can accrue from an overdose. They will effectually cure debility, chronic or nervous, liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic diarrhea, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered stomach, liver or intestines.

LOOK HERE!—Go to Fortune's, on the Diamond, Rochaster, for the cheapest Dry Goods in Beaver county. jan5

The Fair for the Benefit of the M. E. Church.—The Fair which began in the Court House of this place on Dec. 20th continued until Friday evening Dec. 24th, at which time it closed. Young people and middle aged had a happy time, and good order generally prevailed. The Fair was instituted by the Ladies Working society of the M. E. Church, and the proceeds amounting to about $200,00 are to be applied to the new M. E. Church enterprise of this town.

List of unclaimed letters remaining in the Post Office, at Rochester, to December 31st, 1869:

W Brodhead	Harvey Miller
Miss E Brethton	William McLean
Martha Blakeley	William Pool
Henry Canzler	F C Powell
Mrs Letitia Curry	Miss Ann E Prentice
Elwanger & Barry	Mrs Sarah M Ramsey
George Enger	Wm J Stout
Miss Mary Foster	Miss Ann Smith
Miss Dora Foster	T E Smith
Jackson Gregory	Maggie Shoencssy 2
Samuel Harris	Alber Stroup 2
Hugh Kelly 2	Summers & Turpin.
George Matyhur	

Our Senator elect, Mr. Rutan, left for Harrisburg on Friday last. During his absence J. R. Harrah, esq., will attend to his business. Mr. Rutan expects to come home to attend Court, we are informed. He requests us to say for the information of any expecting to receive the *Legislative Record*, during the winter, that he sent on no list because he intends voting to abolish the *Record*, believing there is no longer a necessity for continuing its publication at an annual cost to the State of more than forty thousand dollars.

STRICTLY Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes. The best assortment of Puro Port, Sherry, Madeira, Malaga, Catawba and Rhine Wines. Old Cognac Brandies; Rye Whisky and Imported Holland Gin, at very moderate prices. References:—The leading Physicians of this county. We wish it to be distinctly understood that these goods will only be sold for medicinal purposes, and that, for purity and efficacy, they cannot be excelled.

Beaver Drug Store.—Physicians Prescriptions accurately compounded at any time day or night.

The Ladies' Working Society of the M. E. Church.—The Ladies' Working Society of the M. E. Church of Beaver, met at Mrs. R. T. Taylor's, on New Year's eve, and after the transaction of some routine business the society proceeded to elect officers for the current year, with the following result:

PRESIDENT—Mrs John F. Dravo.
VICE PRES'T.—Miss Mary Getzendiner.
TREASURER.—Miss Mary Agnew.
SECRETARY.—Mrs. J. Weyand.

The next meeting of the society will be held at the parsonge of the M. E. Church in Beaver on Friday January 7, at 1 p. m; and on the evening of the same day a Congregational re-union will be held at the same place, at which all the members of the Church are cordially invited to be present. Mrs. J. WEYAND. [Local and Radical copy.] Sec'y.

Last week, while Jacob and Samuel Strickler, of Franklin township, Fayette county, were cutting railroad cross-ties, and working at the same piece of timber, Samuel's feet slipped from under him just as he was in the act of raising his axe to strike, and in the effort to retain his hold, threw the axe forward, striking his brother in the back of, and burying the entire width of the blade in his neck, inflicting a most serious wound.

Non-Election of a Poor House Steward.—The Directors of the Poor House of Beaver county, met at the Poor House farm on last Friday for the purpose of electing a Steward and other officers for the present year. Owing to the large number of applicants for the Stewardship, the Directors were unable to make a choice, and therefore, postponed further action in the matter until the last Friday in January. There were ten applicants for the position. Dr. Kerr, we believe, was re-elected Poor House physician for the year 1870, at a salary of $150,00 per year.

TRUSSES, TRUSSES!—We call the attention of our readers, especially those who are afflicted, and in need of Trusses to the card of the Pittsburgh Truss company in another column of our paper. The Trusses manufactured by this company are the best now in use and are highly recommended by Surgeon General Barnes U. S. A. by whose authority they are used in all the general Hospitals of the United States, and also by all the leading Surgeons of the country.—Ask for them at the Druggists.

On Tuesday of last week John Gumbert, a well known citizen of Brownsville, and at one time a prominent Democratic candidate for the nomination for Sheriff of Fayette county, was killed in a coal bank at that place. He owned, and was superintending in getting out and delivering coal, and had gone into the bank late in the evening to see some of the men, when a portion of the bank fell in on him, killing him instantly.

The recent "delivery" of five prisoners from the Mercer jail, the Greenville *Argus* believes was accomplished thro' "outside influence." That paper says: "The entrance to the jail was manifestly made from the roof, by means of a rope; the several doors of the cells were picked, or unlocked, a hole knocked in the wall from the bath room, and the five prisoners through this delivered. Two of the fugitives are the 'parties named Johnson,' incarcerated for the burglary of Irvine's safe, at Orangeville, a short time since. It is more than likely that the outside aid came from parties of the same persuasion with this brace of (jail) birds. Another one of those belongs to that town, and had the bulk of a year yet to serve. The other two are chicken thieves." Two of the "escaped" stole horses in Mercer, by way expediting their flight.

A Curious Inscription.—A correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, of a few days since, writes as follows:

In Fayette county, Pennsylvania, at the western foot of Laurel Hill, a mile or two north of the Fair Chance Iron Works, is a small grave yard, where stands a headstone bearing the following inscription:

"In memory of Polly Williams, who was found murdered by her seducer, at the White Rocks, August 17, 1810, aged 18 years."

"Behold with pity you that pass by
Here doth the bones of Polly Williams lie
Who was cut off in her tender bloom
By a vile wretch her pretended groom."

C. P. M.

Change of officers.—On last Monday, Jan. 3d, Captain E. Barnes, county treasurer for the past two years, retired from office, his successor, Lieut. E. Allison, being sworn in at that time. Capt. Barnes is a genial, good-hearted man, a true friend, and made an obliging officer He retires from official duties with the well-wishes of many friends. Lieut. Allison is a good citizen, and we have no doubt but that he will make an attentive and efficient officer.

☞ Blank Commitments for sale at the ARGUS office.

We noticed some time since the arrest of James Roach of this county for illicit distilling. He was taken to Pittsburgh and tried before the U. S. District Court sitting there, on a charge of not having his distillery registered according to law. He was found guilty and sentenced to pay all costs, a fine of one thousand dollars, and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for six months.

R. K. Campbell, U. S. Deputy Marshal, returned last week with Roach, who is now in the custody of Sheriff Silveus. Truly the way of the transgressor is hard.—*Greene Co. Republican.*

The *Genius of Liberty* tells this singular circumstance: "Some time ago J. D. Springer, esq., of North Union township, (Fayette county) while attempting to relieve one of his cattle that was choking on an apple, by running a handle down its throat, accidentally broke the handle off in the throat of the animal. Nothing more was thought about the matter, until lately, when one of Mr. Springer's sons noticed something protruding from the animal's stomach behind the brisket, and pulled it out. It was the same stick it had swallowed and measured two feet and three inches in length, and strange to say, the broken end came out first."

Shooting Accident.—From a letter received a few days ago from Capt. "Dick" Walton of Industry, we learn of an accident that occurred there a few days ago. It appears a Mr. Neville and Mr. Walton were about starting over the river on a fox hunt, and while near the house of a Mr. Hagifs, Mr. Neville put a cap on his gun and in pressing it down the piece was discharged. The gun being pointed towards Mr. Hagins' house, the ball passed through the weather-boarding and lodged in Mr. H.'s. thigh, who, with his family had just seated themselves for breakfast. The wounded man is doing well, and we presume, after the wound heals up will be all right again.

Look out for Marauders.—We learn from different localities in the country that within a week or so past, no little pilfering has been done in the rurel districts. These depredations are sometimes committed by native thieves, at other times by strolling vagabonds. A party of the latter, a few days ago, visited the premises of Mr. John Dillan near New Galilee, and after going away some distance one of the trio (a boy 15 or 16 years of age) returned, and stole a number of articles of clothing from Mr. Dillan's house. He was pursued, and after an exciting chase by Mr. D. and others he was captured and the stolen goods taken from him. From now until spring we have no doubt but that these depredations will be bold and frequent, and it behooves all to be on the lookout for the rascals who intend thus to obtain their winter's keeping.

Ohio Improved Chester Whites—Mr. Daniel Gibson, of Brighton tp., visited the stock farm of Mr. L. B. Silver of Columbiana Co., O., a short time ago, and purchased a couple of his Ohio Improved Chester White pigs, for breeding purposes. The pair at 8 weeks old weighed 136 pounds, and cost Mr. Gibson $35.00. It affords us pleasure to notice that many of our agricultural friends are taking measures to improve their stock. The sire of the pigs here referred to is owned by Mr. Silver, and weighs, alive, something over 1,400 pounds.

Mr. Simpson Boanor of Sharon, this county, has likewise visited the farm of Mr. Silver, recently, and purchased a pair of these celebrated pigs. Like Mr. Gibson, Mr. B. has brought his pigs to this county for breeding purposes, and we trust both of these gentlemen may realize handsomely from their investment.

PERHAPS our readers may find in the following excuses the reason why they do not go to church: Overslept myself, could not dress in time; too windy; too dusty; too wet; too damp; too sunny; too cloudy; don't feel disposed; no other time to myself; look over my drawers; put my papers to rights; letters to write to my friends; mean to take a ride; tied to business six days in a week; no fresh air but on Sunday; can't breathe in church; always so full; feel a little feverish; feel very lazy; expect company to dinner; got a headache; new bonnet not finished; a new novel, must be returned on Monday morning; wasn't shaved in time; don't like the extempore prayers; don't like an organ, 'tis too noisy; don't like the singing; the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak; nobody to-day but our own ministers; can't always listen to the same preacher; don't like strangers; afraid I'll have to sit beside somebody I don't like; can't keep awake when I am at church.

A Donation Party.—On last Friday evening the neighbors and friends of Rev. J. C. Wilson of the U. P. Church of this place paid him a visit, bearing with them many articles which serve to gladden the heart of a minister and his family. On the occasion referred to between seventy-five and one hundred persons were present, and a delightful time was experienced by all who were there. Among the good things presented to the Pastor was a roll of green backs amounting to $157,00, quite a quantity of canned fruit such as peaches, cherries, pears, raspberries, blackberries, &c., several very fine cakes were also left at the dwelling. The Pastor's coal house, was not neglected on previous days during the week, as some unknown one put therein one hundred bushels of coal. Mr. W., not desirous of enjoying the good things of life *alone*, says he hopes the members of other churches in Beaver, will imitate the example of his people and to their pastors go and *do likewise*. Mr. Wilson is a faithful Minister, a good citizen, and it affords us pleasure to notice this appreciation of his services on the part of his flock.

—A wood sawyer, who was piling wood near the railroad track at Edgerton, Ohio one day recently, noticed, while standing on the pile as the lightning train approached a large stick lying upon the rail. Without a moment's hesitation he leaped directly before the train and grasped the stick At that instant the engine struck him and hurled him some distance forward. He fell to the ground mangled and lifeless, but he had saved the train.

—The regular session of the Louisiana Legislature begins Monday next.

A Strange Excitement.—Our community is somewhat excited over the statemen of a married lady residing in East Williamsport made on Monday afternoon to her pastor and one of the prominent physicians of that place. It appears that this lady is very low with pulmonary consumption, and that the physician informed her a few days since that she could not recover, but must die before many days. Her mind seemed somewhat troubled, and on Sunday night, shee confessed to her mother that she had strangled a stop-child sometime last summer by holding her hand over its mouth to keep it from crying. She has also made substantially the same statement to her pastor who was hastily summoned to her dying bed-side. The husband of the lady, however, as we learn, says that this idea is the result of imagination, and a mind very much weakened by long suffering. He says that he was present with the child when it died, and that the circumstance could not possibly have occurred as the mother describes. The poor woman, however seems possessed of the idea that she has been guilty of a crime for which God will never forgive her.—*Monongahala Republican.*

THE Connellsville Company have determined to make an independent connection with the great net work of railroads west of this State. For this purpose, Stanislaus Lowe, Esq., was detailed by the Chief Engineers to locate a line between given points; which has been done and the necessary papers filed to secure the route. The construction is to commence this Spring; and be proceeded with to completion without delay. The point of departure from the present route will be at the mouth of nine mile run, on the Monongahela, up which the line proceeds to Wilkinsburg; thence down Negley's Run, at the mouth of which it crosses the Allegheny; thence by way of Sharpsburg, up Pine Creek, through Butler county by way of Zelienople; down Connoquenessing creek to Big Beaver, and by way of Mahoningtown to New Castle—connecting with the Pittsburgh and Erie, and with the Cleveland and Mahoning by both of which it will connect with the Atlantic and Great Western, as well as other roads. The length of this line from the mouth of Nine Mile Run to New Castle is about sixty miles.

The company also contemplate running a branch road from Brigeport, in Bedford county, to the borough of Bedford, gaining access to the rich iron and coal beds of the Broad Top region, and opening the fertile valleys of Bedford county to commerce and to new markets.—POST.

Adjourned Court.—At an adjourned term of Court held in Beaver on last Thursday, Dec. 30th, at which all three of the Judges were present, the following business was transacted: In Common Pleas, Sampson Kerr vs. John B. Young. Motion for new trial. The Court refused to entertain the motion.

Samuel Wiscott's Exrs, vs. George Wallace. Stated case; argued by Counsel and held over by the Court.

Com. vs. Shannon Steel. Exception to Auditor's report; argued and held over.

Benj. Adams Exr. vs. Benj. F. Snyder and wife. Motion to set aside Sheriff's sales; argued and sales set aside.

Christian Marks vs. John Davis, administrator. Motion for new trial; motion entertained; argued and held over.

Rodenbaugh's heirs vs. Jos. Johnston *et al.* Exception to taxation of Sheriff's bill of costs; argued and held over.

State Capitol Bank vs. Thos. J. Power. Rule to show cause why judgement should not be entered for want of a sufficient affidavit of defence; argued and held over.

W. H. Whitaker vs. S. A. & N. P. English. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened; argued and rule discharged.

Homer-Dawson vs. Jefferson Oil Co. Exception to report of Auditor; argued and held over.

W. E. Schmertz & Co. vs. W. H. McKenzie. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be entered for want of a sufficient affidavit of defence; argued and rule made absolute.

Duff & Thompson vs. A. J. Dimond. Rule to show cause why Sheriff's deed should not be acknowledged; argued and held over.

—The time for killing deer, wild turkey fox, squirrel or rabbit, expired on Friday the last day of the year. The time for shooting partridges expired on the 20th ult.

—George D. Prentice continues critically ill with rheumatism of the heart.

—The Congressional Postoffice Committee are at New York pursuing their investigations.

—The completion of the first section of the Oregon Central Railroad was celebrated on Tuesday by an excursion to the end of the track.

Correspondence.

Freight Thieves Convicted and Sentenced.

C. & P. R. R. Company.
ASSIST. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
WELLSVILLE, O., Dec. 29, 1869.

EDITOR ARGUS:—The trial of Patrick Dougherty for placing obstructions upon the track of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, near Huntsville station on the 18th of June, was recently concluded in the Court of Common Pleas of Jefferson county in session at Steubenville. He (Dougherty) was convicted and is now serving out his sentence of two years in the penitentiary at Columbus. The standing reward of $1000 offered by the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be immediately divided among the persons giving the information leading to Dougherty's arrest and conviction and the persons who made the arrest. We understand this reward is still offered by the Company in all similar cases.

Thomas Ammon and Samuel Conaway who robbed the C. & P. Railroad freight station at Bridgeport (opposite Wheeling) last October, and after arrest broke jail at Bridgeport and St. Clairsville, were rearrested upon a reward offered by the Company and are now suffering the penalty of their crime in the penitentiary. F.

Report of Beaver County Institute.—In response to a call issued by our County Supt., G. M. Fields, a number of teachers assembled, Nov. 27, in Rochester school house and organized the Beaver County Institute electing G. M. Fields President, and resolving to meet on the second Saturday of each month in the above mentioned school house. These meetings are designed for both teacher and directors, bringing them together to discuss the best method of teaching and especially to arouse a greater interest in our public schools. The topics discussed therefore have been interesting and practical, having reference largely to primary instruction.

In education much depends upon the beginning. The child should be interested while it is trained. The perception, the judgment as well as the memory and affections and conscience should be educated by familiar illustration and practical example. There should be order and system, but not wearisome tasks of stuffing the memory merely. To succeed one must be 'apt to teach,' patient, earnest and deeply in love with the children. There were some very good suggestions made by several teachers in regard to Grammar, Algebra, Spelling and Penmanship. But we will defer any further mention of this Institute now, hoping with your permission to be able to give a more extended report of the proceedings hereafter.

MISS A. DUNLAP, Sec.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1869.

Congress—Cuba—Hudson Bay Troubles—Judge Hoar—Indian Reservations—Senator Harlan—Patent Office Examination—Land Office—A New Marble—Patents.

Senators and Representatives remaining in Washington over holidays, have a grand opportunity to cook up bills and measures to present at the convening of Congress on the 10th proximo; and as far as my observations, I assure you they are making good their time in that direction.

CUBA.

The dispatch to the *Tribune* from its Washington correspondence, that the policy of the Administration toward Cuba had been changed, and that both Secretary Fish and Sumner are now favorably impressed with the idea that we should do something for her, is a subject for Washington gossip. Mr. Sumner has been interviewed and is found to be as rebellious as ever towards Cuba, and so the matter rests as far as he is concerned. But with the people and nearly all of the Congressmen, the recognition of Cuba very soon has almost become a fixed fact. I heard a member say to-day that the Cuba part of the President's Message was the only objectionable feature in it, and that he was convinced that that part was dictated by the old setting hen at the helm of State. Senators Nye and Steward of Nevada were in company yesterday at the Land Office, and were dragged into discussion on the "State of the Union" They are unequivocally favorable toward Cuba, but think that we might to good advantage and with propriety give our attention to Canadian acquisition, as well.

HUDSON BAY TROUBLES.

From present indications Governor McDougal of the Territory will receive little sympathy from Uncle Sam. I have assurance for saying that the Neutrality laws will be enforced after Johnny Bull style, and if the Canadian authorities subdue the Hudson Bay insurgents it will not be by the easy transit through our territory to Hudson Bay, but thro' a vast wilderness interspersed with swamps and mountains, which is anything but a desirable country to take an army through at this season of the year.

JUDGE HOAR.

There seems to be a great deal of jealousy on the part of Massachusetts people, growing out of the action of the Senate on the nomination of Judge Hoar for the U. S. Supreme Court Bench. The President is being seen every day, and quizzed as to the course he will pursue. Some of Judge Hoar's friends here are still quite sanguine of his confirmation, but say that in case he is not confirmed he will retain his place in the Cabinet, that there is no cause for the rumors set afloat to the contrary, and they are only intended to forestall public opinion against him.

Judge Hoar, to my personal knowledge, is not a politician; for I have noticed when politicians, members of Congress for instance, called upon him with papers for his consideration, he, instead of saying that they shall receive immediate attention with an air that he is going to serve them *sure*, he carefully looks over the papers, seemingly with the idea that he may not approve, and from step to step like a counsel for the Government, or particularly his department, he argues the case immediately. This way of doing business Congressmen are not accustomed to and don't like. In this particular the Attorney General's head is not level, and for policy sake if no other he should act differently.

As to the complaint that Mr. Hoar had the making of the District Judges, every one here believes that he did, to the extent of acting Umpire in dictating their nominations to the President. But those dictations were made per request of the President, the same as the appointments from most of the other members of the Cabinet, so they tell me. It is that Judgeship appointments are generally for a longer period, and perhaps considered more important.

INDIAN RESERVATION.

There is a bill referred to the Indian committee, which will be favorably reported soon after the convening of Congress for declaring the Indians incapable of making treaties, and for that reason the bill proposes taking from them the lands reserved for them in our public domain—Without doubt the Quakers of the Wm. Penn's spirit, will be on hand here to oppose it.

SENATOR HARLAN

General Boynton's letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in reference to Senator Harlan's stewardship in Government office, has created quite a sensation here. In response to a letter appearing in the Washington *Chronicle* in vindication of Mr. Harlan's official career, Mr. Boynton comes out in a letter in the *Chronicle* reiterating the truthfulness of his assertion, and suggesting the propriety of the Senator getting satisfaction out of the law of the District of Columbia, which prescribes both a fine and imprisonment for libel. Now if Mr. Harlan don't make an example of the General, his friends will think ill of him, that is all.

PATENT OFFICE EXAMINATION.

At the Patent Office last week, there were 100 questions given to each of the twenty five applicants for assistant Examinerships in the different branches, viz: physics, mathematics, history, geography, drawing and patent law. From the two first, I have been able to obtain the following, which may be interesting to some of your juvenile (possibly older) readers.

Define the forms per cent, ratio, perimeter, polygon, pyramid. Give the tables of long measure and of avoirdupois weight? A merchant bought cloth at 11 cents per yard and sold it at 12½ cents, what did he gain per cent? How much more land in a square circumscribed around a circle 25 rods in diameter, than in the square inscribed in the same circle? The pipe of an aqueduct 10 inches in diameter is divided into two branches, the united capacity of which is equal to that of the pipe; the diameter of one of them is 8 inches, what is the diameter of the other? A solid globe 2 inches in diameter weighs 2½ of a pound, what will be the weight of a globe of the same material 5inches in diameter? A lever 14 feet long has a weight of 60 pounds attached to one end and 40 pounds to the other; at what distance between them should a prop be placed that the weights may be in equilibrum? In the solution of a triangle what parts must be given that the others may be found? How may a right angle be laid off on the ground with no other instrument than a tape line? Name the several points of the marines compass in their order? Give the names of the several modes of illustrating a machine on a plane surface? What is perspective and name the different kinds? Name some of the modes of describing an ellipse? Why is it that the sun shining through glass allows the heat to increase in a room or hot bed, and if the heat comes in why does it not go out? If you have two metals supposed to be pure, of like appearance, how could you determine by a merely physical experiment which was which without altering their conditions? Why does sprinkling water upon a heated body cool it more than an immersion in the same quantity of water? Describe a hydraulic press and its mode of operation? What are the advantages of heating by steam? Name some of the modes of converting alternate rectilinear motion into circular motion and state where they are used? Describe in a general way the construction of a watch, and how does it differ from a clock? Name some of the machines which are used merely to impart motion, and again, others which produce change of form? What is the difference between cast iron, wrought iron and steel? If cold water be thrown upon hot glass, why does it crack, and why is the same effect produced by throwing hot water upon cold glass? For what purpose is a fly wheel used and how does it operate?

LAND OFFICE.

The General Land Office has received returns of the survey of seven additional townships on the Central Pacific Railroad and Humboldt River, in Nevada, covering beautiful and fertile meadows within the Humboldt and Crescent valleys; rolling prairies, capable of producing superior crops of grain and vegetables, and grazing lands rising on either side of the valley toward the Shoshone and Cortez mountains. The town of Cortez and populous districts of the same name, are included within these surveys, which also extend over a magnificent forest of pine and cedar timber reaching ten miles in length, and in width from one to four miles over the western foot hills of the Cortez range.

A NEW MARBLE.

The resources of the State of Vermont in ornamental marble, serpentine and other stones suitable for the architect, are well known to be of great extent. None of these, however, which have come before our notice as yet have exhibited the much prized markings which are furnished by fossilized shells embedded in the primitive rock, as in many of these kinds which come from Pennsylvania. But the General Land Office has just received, through the kindness of Hon. George F. Edmonds, of Vermont, a fine slab of compact gralniel fine dark marble, which is filled with magnificent sections of a cephalopodons mollusk, approaching in nature to the ammonite, but much larger than that fossil is generally found. This marble will take a magnificent polish, and steps will be immediately taken for this purpose, when the slab will be ready for public examination.

PATENTS.

Of the number of patents issued from the U. S. Patent Office, during the past week, 83 were to citizens of your State. CHIEF.

INDUSTRY, Dec. 17, 1869.

MR. EDITOR:—For some years past it has been customary in your town to shame the street and corner loungers of your villages by placing before the public through your paper their ungentlemanly actions as well as their immoral conduct, and by so doing to a certain extent shaming them out of that abominable practice of street loafing, from which they can expect to obtain nothing but a corrupted reputation and the sneer of all honest and upright men. Although the town of Beaver for a while seemed to be the great arena upon which the mob of excited loungers and artificial 'sports' performed the drama that exhibited to the observing portion of the community their laziness and ignorance in their most crimson colors; yet with all its corruption and shame it has at last got a successful rival, namely the village of Industry, which is now visited with that terrible epidemic of street and store loafing, and it is raging as a poisonous miasma, till night after night the stores and railway station of our peaceful village are turned into general hospitals for the reception of those who have breathed the air of that deadly pestilence and endeavor to make it more offensive and more poisonous with the floods of tobacco juice and clouds of smoke and sheets of blasphemy that bursts forth from their polluted mouths. Those remarks are applied to the young men of our village and the surrounding country, that is a portion of them only, for we have in our town some very energetic young men, who are advancing themselves in a business and educational life, and in the surrounding country we have young men engaged in teaching and other industrious pursuits, who if fortune favors will enlist their names upon the pillar of fame, while those street and store loafers by their vicious habits are daily planting the dragons tooth of crime, misery and poverty that will in after time arise and prove the foes that will crush them. To all such as a friend we say beware of that abominable practice, and instead of wasting your evenings spend them at home perusing some volume of history or in acquiring that knowledge that will be useful to you in after time, and do not like stupid moths hover around the lamp of your youthful error until you scorch your wings and then sink into obscurity and die. If necessary you will hear from us again.

AN OBSERVER.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. GAZETTE.
MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

APPLES.—The supply is large and the market dull, though prices are unchanged; $2,50@3 per bbl.

BUTTER—Is dull, with a supply considerably in excess of the demand and prices are barely sustained. We continue to quote at 30@35.

CRANBERRIES.—Continue to be quoted at $12@16 per bbl.

CHEESE.—Is quoted from 17 to 18 for Western Reserve; Ohio Factory 18; Ohio Goshen, 19; York State farm Dairy, 19; and York State Goshen 20.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 12@13 cts.

EGGS—Arriving pretty freely, and dull with drooping tendency; we continue to quote at 35@38.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged. The mills are reported as doing a pretty good business, having the largest proportion of the retail trade, which they are enabled to control in consequence of the low price of wheat in this market. We continue to quote at $5,75@6 for winter wheat flour and $5,25@5,50 for spring.

GRAIN—There is a moderate demand for wheat and but little offering; we can report sales to the mills at $1,15@1,18. Oats quiet, notwithstanding the offerings are light; we continue to quote at 47@48 on wharf and track, and 50 in store. Corn is offering more freely, but prices are still maintained, 80 for car and 85 for shelled. Rye is dull, though there is no much on the market; we continue to quote at 95c@$1. Barley dull and nominally unchanged—$1@1,10 for spring, and $1,35@1,20 fall.

PROVISIONS—Market dull and prices a shade easier. We continue to quote shoulders at 15½c. for plain and 16½ for sugar cured; breakfast bacon, 21½c; and sugar cured hams 21½22. Lard—18½c. for western, and 19c. for city rendered.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellowsufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.
may13:1y

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar street, New York
may13:1y

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cts. to $5

DEATH AND THE WEAVER.

[Translated from the German.]

In olden times there lived a weaver, who had six children, and was very poor. It happened that a seventh son was born to him, and he deliberated whom he should choose as god father for the little boy.

"You must ask some rich man," said his wife, "who will adopt our poor little child; for the dear angel light is more plenty in our house than the dear bread."

"Yes," replied her husband, "but rich folks have no hearts."

But he went to a rich farmer, and made known his request. The farmer answered him very harshly, that he had god sons enough, and did not want his child, and bade him go to his equals. With this refusal, he showed the poor weaver the door.

Then he went to a poor man. But the poor man said he could not provide food and clothing enough for his own children, let alone christening gifts for those others. So he advised him to go to some wealthier man, and refused his request.

Now the weaver was very unhappy, and murmured in his heart against God and man; and as he passed through a wood on his way home, he began tearing his hair in great distress, and cried out that he could not live any longer in such an evil world, and wished that Death would come and take him away from it. As he said that, a man approached him wrapped in a long black mantle; wherever this man stepped, the grass and flowers turned yellow under his feet, and the leaves of the trees on both sides of his path, shriveled up and fell to the ground. It was Death. He stepped before the weaver, and said,

"You called me—what is your wish?"

The weaver was frightened, took his hat off, bowed, and said,

"My wife has a little child, born yesterday, and no one is willing to be its god father—neither rich man nor poor man. I called on you, because you are the friend of poor people, to see if you would be god father to the child."

"Very willingly," said Death.—"Bring the child to the church tomorrow, at the ringing of the evening bell; I will come and hold it for baptism."

The weaver obeyed, and when he reached the font, Death came, held the child, and gave it the name of Anastasius. He told the Pastor that he was a traveling doctor, and had done this out of particular friendship for the poor man. When they had come from the church to the weaver's door, he took the latter aside, and said,

"You may, perhaps, expect some christening gift. But I have neither silver nor gold, for the men who come to me leave all that behind them, and come as poor and naked as first they came into the world. But I will tell you a secret which you will find very useful, and by which you may make a great deal of money. The Pastor thinks I am a doctor. So you may give out to the people that I have taught you, and given you a powerful remedy. Then when you are called on to visit a sick person, look well, and you will see me sitting near the patient—either at his head or at his feet. If I sit at the head of his bed, then say, that all medicine would be useless to him—his sickness is mortal; then go your way, for certainly and surely he must die. But if I sit at the foot, then say that you will not fail to cure the patient, however dangerous his illness may be. Give him whatever you please, and your reputation will stand high, for he will live."

With these words, Death went away.

The weaver was very much pleased, and immediately began to give out that he had become a doctor; but the people laughed at him, and would not believe him.

After a while it happened that the magistrate of the village fell from a high tree, and was carried home for dead. He suffered the greatest agony, and after some days, the doctors said it was all over with him—he must die. Then there was weeping and lamentation in the house of the magistrate. The weaver came to the house, and saw the stately god father sitting at the foot of the bed.

"Why," said he, "the doctors are stupid asses—they do not know my remedy, and never letting him die in misery. Wish will you give me if I make him well and strong again?"

The magistrate's wife promised him a large reward. Then the weaver gave him in a glass, a little water, in which he had put the juice of some wholesome herbs. The magistrate recovered, contrary to all expectations, and the weaver received his reward. He did the same to several other sick people, who all recovered.

Now the rich farmer, who had refused to stand god father to the weaver's child, also fell ill; and as he did not think himself very sick, and was a miserly man, he would have no physicians but the weaver. When the latter came, the farmer said,

"You can perform one of your wonderful cures on me very easily, weaver, for I don't need much medicine; we have been butchering, and I have eaten rather too much; give me only a little of your good drink, 'No cure no harm done.'"

But the weaver saw Death sitting at his head, shook his head, and answered,

"Farmer, no drink in the world can help you, not even my cure; the simples that can withstand Death have never yet grown. Set your house in order for you must die!"

The farmer laughed, and sent for the doctor, who promised him that in three days he should be as well as a fish in the water; but in three days he was buried.

So the fame of the weaver spread, as the most wonderful doctor in the country; and in a year and a day he became a rich man, built himself a new house, bought a horse, and said to his wife,

"Dear Elsie, I think myself as well off as a count!"

At that time it happened that he was sent for to visit a great nobleman, who had a large castle, fine fields and meadows, and plenty of servants—but was dangerously ill. The weaver, as soon as he came into the room, saw Death sitting at the head of the bed.

"My gracious lord," said he, 'you must go—I can not help you."

The nobleman beckoned to his steward, who had a bag brought in full of gold and silver; and the nobleman said, "Dear Doctor, all this shall be yours, if you will cure me."

But the weaver said, "I can not." But when he looked at the heap of gold and silver, and thought of the great possession and the comfortable life he might have, if it were his, he said to himself,

"Why will Death take just the rich man? The saying is, Death comes alike to rich and poor; and he might as well take twenty peasants as this man. If I could play him a trick, it would do him no harm, and I should be rich as a lord, and his god child Anastasius would be a little count. I know what I will do!" So he made his plan, and went out.

In the yard, he called four strong serving men, and said to them,

"Go in with me, and stand by your lord's bed, two at the head and two at the foot. Then when I say 'up!' seize the bed quickly and turn it up and turn it around, so that the foot may stand where the head is now."

They did as he commanded, and in a twinkling the god father found himself sitting at the patient's feet. When he saw this trick, he made an angry face, shook his fist at the weaver, and disappeared. The nobleman immediately began to get better, to his very great joy; the weaver received the gold and silver, and ate, drank, and made merry with the nobleman until evening.

As he was riding homeward, on entering the forest, the air seemed like a noxious vapor; he felt sick and uncomfortable; all at once Death stood in his way. He saluted him and wanted to pass onward; but Death came closer, seized his horse's bridle, breathed hard on him and said,

"Unfaithful fellow, you have ventured to do a dangerous thing for yourself to day; I will break your neck for it!"

"Ah, pardon! dear god father!" said the weaver—"it shall never happen again! I feel so deathly sick—as if I should fall from my horse—would you be pleased to take me with you into your house, and give me something to strengthen me?"

"Certainly," Death snorted out, "tie your horse and come along!"

Death led the way forward into the forest, and the weaver followed him. At last they stopped before a black door, on which hung a shield with an hour glass engraved on it, having below this device the words "To the last end." This was the house of Death.

They entered the ante room, in which hung a scythe; from that they passed into a long hall, in which side by side, and one above another many thousand candles were burning. Some were still very long; others half, or more than half burnt out; others again, consumed down to a short stump, flickered unsteadily, as if about being extinguished. The weaver was surprised; and said—

"I suppose it would be very dark here; what do all these candles mean, and why are some of them short, and some long?"

Death replied, "At the birth of every human being, a candle is placed here, and every light represents a life. Some of the lights burn out slowly, others rapidly—and when the light goes out, the life it stands for must end. Those whose candles are still long, have still many days before them; those whose candles are burned far down, are near their end, and would do well to be ready for it—for I must go and sit down at their heads!"

The weaver wondered still more, and after thinking awhile said—

"I should like to know how long I have yet to live; could you not show me my light, that I might find out?"

Death led him on between the rows of candles, till, stopping at last he said:

"There's your light, there is your wife's, and those Anastasius and the other children."

The weaver turned pale; for all the other lights burned clearly, and the candles were long,—that of Anastasius longest of all;—but his was burned down to a short end, and the flame flickered as if blown by a strong wind and leaped and sparkled, as if ready instantly to go out. Then the poor weaver raised his clasped hands towards Death, and plead.

"Ah, my good and dear friend, through your great kindness I have become a rich and happy man,—and now that I have just learned how pleasant it is to live, must I indeed go, and leave everything behind? Oh, think of my wife and children! What will become of a poor weak widow, and destitute orphans,—what will become of my little Anastasius, when their head and their provider is gone? As the saying is, 'every boy can jump over a low hedge,'—oh, pity them!"

Kind Death could scarcely refrain from shedding tears at these words; but he answered.

"I can not help it,—I am the servant of one stronger than myself, and can only do as I am commanded."

"But can," urged the weaver, "you have only to light a fresh candle, instead of that stump! Oh, do it, I pray do me this kindness,—but quickly, before it is too late!"

"Well," said Death, "for my godson's sake I will do it."

So saying, he took a fresh candle, and was about to light it;—but as he took up the short, soft piece, his hand proved too large and strong, and the light was pressed out in his fingers. In the same moment, as the flame expired, the weaver drew his last breath and fell dead on the spot.

And ever since, people have said, "Death knows no compacts;" and sometimes, "One must die, though Death be his comrade."

It is well, then, not to set the heart on this life; but ever so to act, that one need not fear to die, nor be ashamed to live.—*Chambersbury Valley Spirit.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* says:

"Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, forwards to the Revenue office information that A. P. Turner, Deputy Collector of the Third District of that State, on the 6th inst., seized two illicit stills, owned by a man named Scruggs, and moved them to his house. The next morning a crowd of armed men surrounded Turner's house, in Columbia, as he was about to convey the stills to the Court House for the purpose of recovering them. Turner defended himself with a pistol. The attacking party were all armed with muskets. They fired a number of rounds, and he responded with his pistol, scattering his assailants. During the melee Turner's daughter, six years old, was wounded in the shoulder. Turner afterwards left from the rear of his premises on horseback for assistance. While gone a crowd of thirty men, armed with muskets, again surrounded the house. They were led by McKelvey who demanded of Turner's wife that the stills be given up, which she refused. McKelvey then took an axe, broke open the smoke house, where they had been deposited, and the crowd took the stills away. Turner obtained warrants, and caused three of the ringleaders to be arrested and jailed. The remainder of the party are still under arms, and guarding the stills, of which they have possession. Gov. Scott believes a military force in that vicinity is absolutely necessary to enforce the revenue laws against these violaters."

THE following is the letter of the President accepting the resignation of Judge Grier:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 15'69.

To the Hon. Robert C. Grier:

Your letter containing the tender of the resignation of your office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to take effect on the first day of Feb. next, has been received by me to day, and your resignation is accordingly accepted; to take effect on that date. I sincerely regret the increasing physical infirmities which induce you to retire from the Bench, and with the assurance of my personal sympathy and respect, desire also to express my sense of the ability and uprightness with which your judicial duties have been performed. In looking upon your long and honorable career in the public service, it must be especially gratifying to yourself to remember, as it is my agreeable duty and privilege on this occasion thus distinctly to recognize the great services which you were able to render to your country in the darkest hour of her history, by the vigor and patriotic firmness with which you upheld the just powers of the Goverament, and vindicated the right of the nation under the constitution to maintain its own existence. With the hope that your retirement may be cheered by the knowledge of public gratitude, as well as by private affection, I remain, very respectfully yours. U. S. GRANT.

COMMISSIONER Delano has information that the detachment of the 5th cavalry, on duty under instructions of the Revenue Bureau in Virginia, have been very successful in destroying a number of illicit distilleries near Jonesville and Cumberland Gap. John Boyle, a private belonging to the detachment, was dangerously wounded in attempting to capture Daniel Letterall, proprietor of an illicit distillery. A reward of $1000 will be offered for the arrest of Letterall.

A DOCTOR'S STORY.

During my six weeks' attendance on him how I had learned to hate the old miscreant! How often I regretted that it was only his arm and not his neck that was broken! Of course I was bound to do, and did all I could for my patient. "Only bring me around in time for the wedding doctor," was the earnest exhortation with which Ananias Skinner was accustomed to greet me on my daily visits of inspection. Ugh! how repulsive he looked, as he lay leering and peering out of his wicked grey eyes, his arm in splints and an ugly black cap on his head.

The wedding he was so anxious about was none other than his own. It would have come off before, but an unlucky—pardon me, I mean just the reverse,—slip upon an icy pavement, resulting in a fractured bone, compelled an adjournment.

It was a shame, everybody said, that a young girl like Alice Grey should think of marrying a man of Mr. Skinner's years.

It was the old case, people thought, youth and beauty making barter of themselves for money; and many there were to sneer, and none to pity poor Alice Grey, whose saddened look and drooping form betokened anything but a heart at ease, or one filled with bright anticipations of the future.

"And there was Herbert Blake to whom she was engaged, and who sailed two years ago in a vessel never since heard from—how could she forget him so soon?" sighed the dashing Mrs. Jones, a widow of two months' standing, whose grief was fairly inconsolable at the thought that it must be kept up ten months longer.

At first I was uncharitable enough to join in the common opinion that in contracting a marriage necessarily so repugnant to every feeling of maidenly delicacy, Alice Grey was but engaging in a heartless speculation, and was more designing than designed against. But when I came to know the truth, and how exalted and entirely pure were the motives that influenced her conduct, and how utterly devilish was the plot that environed her, I felt that to attempt her rescue was the only fitting atonement I could make for my past injustice.

But how to set about it was the perplexing question. I had gained my knowledge in a way that engaged my professional honor against divulging it.

However, no time was to be lost. My patient had nearly if not quite recovered, and to-morrow was the day fixed for the important event to which he had so long looked forward. I had at least the right to speak freely to him, and determined to do so at once.

Hesseemed a little astonished at my call. There had never been any personal intimacy between us, and some days before I had given him to understand that unless some unexpected change of symptoms intervened, there would be no need to continue my professional visits.

"I have come to talk to you about a private matter," I began after the exchange of a few common-places—"one of which I feel at liberty to speak to you alone."

He looked at me attentively, but said nothing.

"You will remember," I continued, "that previously to setting your arm I gave you ether."

"I do," he answered.

"It was administered at your own request," I added, "I did not think it was required in a case so simple, but yielded to your wishes."

"I am very sensitive to pain, doctor," he whined apologetically; "but surely you don't think any harm has resulted?"

"Of that I shall leave you to judge, when you have heard me further."

He nervously motioned me to proceed.

"The inhaling of ether," I resumed, sometimes produces singular effects. A not unfrequent result is a high degree of intoxication, under the influence of which the patient will talk incessantly often betraying his profoundest secrets without the slightest recollection of it afterward."

Ananias turned deadly pale.

"Such," I proceeded, "was the case with you. You spoke unreservedly of what seemed uppermost in your mind—your approaching marriage—divulging the fact that the hand of Alice Grey was the price you exacted for the liberty of her father, over whom you possessed the power of casting into prison for debt, he being bound as surety on a note you held for money loaned to Herbert Blake, the young man who was lost at sea."

"You also let out that Herbert Blake paid the note before he sailed, and mentioned the name of a witness who was present. That witness I have this morning seen, and he is ready to testify to the payment of the note."

Ananias turned ghastly pale, and gasped: "What is your purpose?"

"To put the intended victims of your rascally plot in communication with the witness I have referred to," I replied, as I took my leave.

But Ananias saved us any further trouble by hanging himself from a hook in the wall, "with his own free will and accord," as his housekeeper said.

And Herbert Blake soon after came back from sea, alive and well, and he and Alice have been married these many happy years.

The New Railroad Project.

It has been said that he who causet two blades of grass to grow where bus one grew before, is a benefactor, and the saying is by no means an idle or unsubstantial one. Of what avail, however, is increased production when you are restricted in your markets for the surplus? A project, therefore, that brings to your doors two markets where but one existed before is eminently deserving the most vigorous support, on the part of farmers. Means that take their surplus products quickly and comparatively cheaply to good markets, is unquestionably money in their pockets. Let the farmers of Wayne county suppose for a moment how they would fare were they compelled to wagon their Wheat, Corn, Oats, &c., to Massillon, as in the olden time before Railroads brought markets to their doors. Were a proposition started to do away with Railroads and resort to the old system of wagoning they would oppose it with their utmost strength as utterly foolhardy.

The time was when farmers reluctantly took hold of Railroad enterprises; but that was when the advantages to be derived from them was not to any appreciable extent manifest. Farmers employ the necessary agencies to produce good crops; but should a farmer neglect to provide himself with a wagon to carry his surplus to market, after having used all the means necessary to raise and harvest a good crop, he would be regarded as not very sagacious.

If it is possible to secure the passage of the proposed new Railroad from Pittsburgh west through Wooster, it would result in great advantage to every farmer in Wayne county. It will increase the value of his lands; it will give him an additional valuable market, a market too considerably nearer than New York or Philadelphia, and by reason of competition will give a reduction in freight. A reduction in freight will enable the buyer of Wheat in this city and along the line to pay more for Wheat than he is now justified in paying for it.—Were the proposed road from here to Pittsburgh and thence to Baltimore now in operation, the Wheat buyers in this city would pay higher prices for Wheat than they now pay. This would not particularly benefit him, or any body in the city. It would, however, benefit every farmer in the county. It would likewise, benefit him in being enabled to buy his groceries cheaper than he is now able to buy them. The benefit to be derived from cheap groceries would be shared with him by our citizens generally.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Compahy, tributary to which the proposed road is to be, have the best arranged and most extensive plans at Baltimore, at which they deliver freight designed for foreign shipment. In doing this they secure the minimum cost of handling, storage, and securing the greatest practicable economy. Produce not designed for foreign shipment is unloaded at the warehouses in Baltimore or at the station of the company. This company, in connection with the North German Lloyd, has established a line of four first class steamships between Bremen and Baltimore, stopping at Southampton, going and returning. Each fortnight one of these steamers leaves Bremen and Baltimore. So successful has been this enterprise that the owners contemplate the addition of four more steamers to the line, thus affording a weekly steamer from each port.

Three steamships belonging exclusively to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company between Baltimore and Liverpool. A preliminary agreement has just been entered into by which four first class new iron steamers, each three thousand tuns capacity, will be placed on this route. From a communication from John King, Jr., Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to the Merchant's Exchange of Cincinnati, under date of November 16, we gather those additional facts as to the commercial importance of Baltimore, which should engage the attention of our people:

Similar arrangements [Similar to the Bremen and Liverpool arrangements] for trade to Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, as well as Havana, have been supplied by Baltimore enterprise, in some instance assisted by the Baltimore and Ohio Company, and these lines are all flourishing, paying in most cases fair dividends to the shareholders, besides bringing to the city, as a point of distribution, cotton, rice, sugar, naval stores, tobacco and other products of the South, and returning laden with goods imported by our European steamers, and with grain provisions, &c., the products of the great West.

Perhaps in no other respect has the advantages of a system of low and what was regarded when established as unremunerative rates produced greater or more important results than in the interchange of this business through Baltimore, between the Southern coastwise cities and the cities of the West. But a few years ago nearly all this traffic was sent via New York, and transported nearly three hundred miles by rail and a considerable distance by water, further than it is now transported via Baltimore. The rates are correspondingly lower than those previously charged via New York.

Under the liberal policy pursued by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in regard to rates to Western cities, and the advantages presented by the steamship and other lines, the imports at Baltimore have continually and largely increased, as shown by the following table of the duties paid at Baltimore in the years stated, viz:

In 1800	$ 10,229,290
In 1804	2,107,120.05
In 1805	2,353,243.38
In 1826	4,000,000
In 1857	23,000,000.00
In 1863	6,217,406.45
Ten months in 1869	7,750,813.08

In the leading articles of imports the continued and marked increase is shown by the following table:

Year.	Sugar. hhds.	Coffee. bbls.	Molasses. hhds.	Tea. bbls.
1863	75,301	30,455	6,250	5,443
1864	97,620	24,251	5,146	8,253
1865	100,434	47,939	7,455	9,010
1866	180,370	50,877	10,982	2,408
1867	209,238	51,962	13,911	3,965
1868	224,655	68,018	17,403	15,895

The citizens of Baltimore and the managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad well understood the difficulties under which the competition with New York is maintained, in view of the great wealth and prestige of that city, but relying upon the superior geographical position of Baltimore, in connection with west regions at the West and South, and the ability of this company to work its line economically, especially in view of its great advantages in cheap fuel, expect from year to year to lessen disparity heretofore existing and to maintain the same ratio of increase in commerce that has marked the past few years, and I hereafter to attract to this city a still larger proportion of the traffic forwarded from the West to the Atlantic seaboard.

What should not our people endeavor to connect our city and county, by Railroad, with a market that offers such pre-eminent advantages? There is not a man in the city and county who will not be benefitted by such a connection; and, hence, *he comes every one* to lend his influence and to give such substantial means as he can in furtherance of this enterprise.

Mansfield is moving in a Railroad enterprise that looks to their connection with Toledo, through Tiffin. There was a meeting on the subject at Mansfield on Monday week, wherein a Committee from Toledo was present. Committees were appointed to prosecute the enterprise.

A better westward connection, and one that can be run on an air line to Fremont, is promised in the following enterprise, which is being agitated. Very nearly an air line can be run from Fremont to Chicago by Bowling Green, Napoleon and Bryan.

"*Fremont Napoleon & Bryan Railroad.*"—The proposed Railroad through Bowling Green has received new impulse, and is now in the hands of those who propose to push it to its completion without delay. The enterprise when completed will be the best by which our county can soon become one of the most wealthy and prosperous in the State. The thousands of acres of prairie and that now lie idle for want of the ploughman, will soon be lined with fences, ditches, and dotted with comfortable homes. The land owners of the whole country will be benefitted in a greater or less degree. Let all subscribe what they can, for there is no better investment within their reach. This enterprise must soon call to it the attention of the people of Angola and La Grange, Indiana, as well as White Pigeon, Cassopolis and Dowagiac, Michigan, as the northwestern extension of the road would intersect these towns, and be of great benefit to them.

It is hoped that the citizens of Wood county will throw off their fogyism and lethargy, and give this enterprise a liberal support.—There is no doubt as to the success of the project if all are reasonably liberal. None need go beyond their means, for we have got the wealth. All that is needed is enterprise. Meetings will soon be held at many places along the line, when all will have an opportunity to subscribe for stock.—*Wood County Sentinel.*

A road from this city to Fremont gives us a direct communication with Toledo. What concerns us nearly at this time is to secure a place for Wooster on the line, and that can not be secured without very considerable effort.

THE report has been in circulation that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs had made estimates for $2,000,000 more money than appropriated by the last Congress. This is a mistake, as Commissioner Parker's estimates are only for $120,000 more, which is to cover the additional expenses necessary to carry out the policy of the Department in locating all Indians upon reservations. The expenses have been greatly reduced, compared with the amount of labor to be done in locating the Indians upon the reservations, and subsisting them.

Forty-First Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.—*Monday, Dec. 20.*—The Senate ordered 85,000 copies of eulogies on the life and character of the late Senator Rescenden to be printed. A resolution to annul the leasing of the San Francisco Custom House Block was adopted. Bills were reported repealing duties on canned fish; to restore the civil service ordo declaring Virginia entitled to representation in congress; and to charter the American and Holland Ocean Cable Co. A resolution calling on the President for the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain touching the questions pending between the two countries since the rejection of the Claims Convention by the Senate, was agreed to. Senate then went into executive session, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE.—The following bills were introduced: One relative to the constitutional power of Congress to regulate and limit the rates of railroad companies, extending through two or more States, and for protection of the products of the States of the West. One to suspend the provisions of the Act of March 15th, 1869, to strengthen the public credit, in the United States shall resume payment in coin of all the obligations of the Government. One to regulate the appointment and inspection of imports in certain cases. One to distribute the number and rank of Government employees among the several districts and territories. One to repeal so much of the law as requires Agricultural Societies to take out U. S. license in order to hold fairs, and to pay 2 per cent. on their gross receipts. One to abolish the franking privilege. One to provide for the payment of bounties to soldiers discharged by reason of sickness contracted in the line of their duty. The following resolutions were offered: One declaring that among the evils arising out of the late civil war, is that of an irredeemable currency, and that specie payment is the only remedy, and should be reached at the earliest possible moment. One relating to the suppression of bigamy in Utah, which was adopted. One instructing the Post-office Committee to incorporate in the bill for the repeal of the franking privilege, a clause permitting newspapers to be sent to actual subscribers free of postage. One calling on the President for information whether any citizens of the United States are imprisoned or detained in military custody by army officers; if so, give their names, dates of arrest, offences charged, and statement of what measures have been taken for their trial and imprisonment; adopted. One to change the mode of selecting jurors for the United States Courts, adopted. The bill appropriating $200,000 for improvement of Des Moines river passed. A resolution relative to proceedings in bankruptcy was adopted. One instructing the Post-office committee to inquire into the progress made in the construction of the Post offices of Boston and New York, examine their plans and probable cost, and prevent a useless expenditure of the public money, was agreed to. A bill relative to the assembling of the Virginia Legislature—administering the test oath, &c., was referred to the committee on reconstruction, which will not report until after the holidays. After some delay from dilatory motions, the Senate bill to promote reconstruction in Georgia was taken up, and, after some sparring among members, a vote was agreed to be taken at 3 P. M. on Tuesday. The bill was then read and discussed until the House adjourned.

SENATE.—*Tuesday, Dec. 21.*—The vice President called attention to the required grants of law for filling the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Fessenden as one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institute. The law provides this vacancy should be filled in the same manner as vacancies are created. The bill to provide for the execution of the law against polygamy in Utah, was reported favorably. A resolution, was submitted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the cost of the revenue cutters now employed, and the number and compensation of the officers and men employed in that service. A bill was introduced for the more equal distribution of banking capital, and was appropriately referred. The House bill for taking the census was reported favorably without amendment, after a short debate, it was recommitted. A joint resolution was then submitted and agreed to, suspending until February 1st, 1870, all existing laws relating to the taking of the census. The ocean telegraph bill was then taken up, and the amendment discussed at some length, after which it was recommitted. The joint resolution to reimburse owners, in loyal States, for steamboats and other vessels taken by the Government during the war, was agreed to. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The debate on the Georgia reconstruction bill was resumed at great length; a motion to postpone, after protracted discussion, was rejected and the bill passed. The Senate joint resolution suspending the existing provisions of the law for taking the census was passed. A concurrent resolution extending the recess from the 23d till the 16th of January passed. The resolution requesting the President to detail one or more ships of war to meet and escort the English war ship conveying the body of the late Geo. Peabody, the great philanthropist, to our shores, was then taken up, amended, discussed and passed, leaving the President at liberty to make such tokens of respect as he may deem proper for the occasion. A resolution was adopted detailing cannon for the purpose of erecting an equestrian statue of bronze to General Grant, to be placed on the south terrace of the Treasury. Adjourned.

SENATE.—*Dec. 22.*—The House joint resolution extending the recess over the holidays to the 10th of January, was concurred in. The bill for the payment of certain expenses in New Mexico, and the bill for the deficiency appropriation of $200,000 to prosecute the work on the Des Moines rapids in the Mississippi river, were passed. The following bills were introduced and referred: One to allow the organization of the militia of Georgia. One to carry out the reconstruction acts in the State of Virginia, and to secure equality before the law. A resolution instructing the military committee to consider the expediency of adding two to the number of Lieutenant Generals, and reducing the number of Major Generals from five to three. A resolution was adopted directing the Attorney General to furnish a copy of any opinion delivered by him relative to our national cemeteries in the rebellious States, and whether it is necessary to obtain the consent of the Legislatures of States in which cemeteries are located, for their permanent continuance therein. The House resolution relative to the death of Geo. Peabody, was concurred in. The House resolution relative to an equestrian statue in bronze of Gen. Grant was referred to the Military Committee. The bill to regulate the immigration of Chinese into the United States was referred to the Committee on Commerce; the bill prohibits the importation of coolies and dissolute Chinese women. The bill to promote and encourage an international Industrial Exhibition to be held in Washington in 1871, was then taken up and several amendments agreed to, one changing the date to 1872, the whole subject was then referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the President containing the correspondence relative to American claims against Great Britain. The Senate then went into Executive Session, after which, it adjourned until January 10th, 1870.

HOUSE.—The following bills were introduced and referred: For the establishment of a collection district and port of entry at La Crosse, Wisconsin. One providing amendments to the Constitution. To abolish imprisonment for debt in the District of Columbia; to supply artificial limbs to discharged soldiers and sailors; for the better organization of Courts in Louisiana; one on the subject of apportionment under the next census.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and a general debate ensued on various subjects, which occupied the greater part of the day. The following bills were then introduced and referred: To amend the internal revenue laws by repealing the clause allowing street railroad companies to add the government tax to the fare of passengers; also to amend the same by repealing the clause allowing gas companies to add the government tax to the contract price of gas furnished to customers. A bill to grant certain islands to the State of Wisconsin as swamp lands. Adjourned until 10th of January.

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ELECTION NOTICE.

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New Brighton Dec. 8, 1869.

The Stockholders of the National Bank of Beaver county are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of nine (9) Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House in New Brighton on the second Tuesday (11th day) of January next, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of said day. By order of the Board.

EDWARD HOOPS,
dec8td Cashier.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary having been issued to the subscriber on the estate of Margret Dargo, deceased, late of Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pa., therefore all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to me in Hopewell township, Pa.

SOFT, W. SCOTT, *Ex'r.*
nov15ow

Miscellaneous.

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